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At Belgrade Talks

Western Delegates Broaden Attacks on Rights Violations

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (WP)—A widening attack on human rights violations in Eastern Europe and a growing call for more effective disarmament measures were heard here today as 35-nation conference to review implementation of the 1975 Helsinki agreements held its second day of opening speeches.

The 420 delegates also heard representatives of the first two non-Soviet countries to sign the Helsinki accords—Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia—try to divert such criticism by warning that "certain reactionary forces" in the West were seeking to undermine the spirit of the Helsinki accords and bring back the cold war.

A sharp and, from the Western view, significant condemnation of human rights violations was delivered by the chief delegate from neutral Sweden, Leif Leifland.

Mr. Leifland expressed deep sympathy with people who are harassed and persecuted because they wish to express their

views on society, or practice their religion, or because they want to meet and work together for political or other goals.

Although like other Western speakers the Swedes did not mention names, it was clear that he was talking about practices in certain Communist European countries.

The Swedes also made another point crucial to Western arguments when they said that they would "not refrain from drawing attention to human rights violations and cannot possibly regard this as interference in the affairs of other nations."

Soviet-bloc countries have argued that criticism of human rights activities is interference in domestic affairs, but the West considers that the Helsinki accords, which call for such rights and which all 35 countries signed, have made this an international question.

Disarmament Concerns
Sweden, Norway, Yugoslavia, Austria and several of the smaller countries among the 15 who have spoken so far also warned that disarmament among the superpowers must soon produce results in disarmament if the Helsinki spirit was to be meaningful.

There is growing interest in more "confidence-building" measures to increase security against attack. Norway warned of a Soviet build-up in the north of Europe and called for advance notice of even small military maneuvers.

Yugoslavia complained today that since the Helsinki accords were signed the number of military training exercises by the two power blocs had increased and were "far beyond the normal demands of military training."

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia called for Western acceptance of two Warsaw Pact proposals that would pledge signers to no first use of atomic weapons and limit existing military alliances.

2 Proposals Rejected
Both, however, have already been rejected by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The no-first-use proposal would prevent NATO from using atomic weapons if it were being overrun by a numerically superior Warsaw Pact attack, and the proposed alliance bid is seen as a technique for keeping Spain from eventual NATO membership.

West Germany's chief delegate, Gunther van Well, linked the threat to world stability of a possible armed conflict in the Third World with a warning to Helsinki signers who send more arms than other aid to those countries.

The West Germans, cautious because of their relations with East Germany, spoke very carefully today on human rights.

Mr. van Well touched only briefly on the subject with a veiled criticism of East Germany for cracking down on more than 100,000 persons who have applied to emigrate to the West, many of them on the basis of the Helsinki pledge for freer movement of people.

Although the Eastern countries distributed the text of the Helsinki accords widely, Mr. van Well noted, "If men take part in the reality of its provisions, it is not in the spirit of Helsinki to suffer persecution from such acts."

Press Access Urged
The West Germans also called for greater access for the press to Eastern Europe, and an end to radio jamming.

Mr. van Well said that the distribution of newspapers "is often theoretical in their being available at a few selected points and this is insufficient."

He also called on the East to "bring the treatment of correspondents into line with the Helsinki accords" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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NEW YORK TALKS—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan chats with President Carter in New York City, where they discussed procedures for reconvening talks in Geneva.

Jewish Settlement Attempt Is Resisted

Arab Tempers Flare on W. Bank

By William E. Farrell

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Oct. 5 (NYT)—It was only the Israeli settlers said, an extension of a two-year-old Israeli settlement. But to a group of irate Arab mayors the tents and water tanks set up on the other side of the road amounted to a new encroachment.

The mayor of the nearby town of Silwad and other Arab officials protested to the Israeli military authorities. Arab officials from a number of towns met to

draft a complaint to the United Nations.

They then took their case to the settlement site itself. When the confrontation was over the new encampment, raw and unfinished, stood empty in the sun.

[Later, soldiers cleared the tents and water tanks erected by the settlers without the approval of the military command in charge of the West Bank. The soldiers acted after the Arabs complained.]

The incident, on the road between Ramallah and Jericho, graphically illustrated the tensions and emotions involved in

Israel's policy of creating Jewish settlements on Israeli-occupied Arab land.

Ultrarightist Jewish groups such as the Gush Etzion (Faith Bloc) have felt encouraged to accelerate their settlement efforts by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's position that the occupied West Bank is part of the ancient Jewish homeland and therefore open to Jewish settlement.

The Prime Minister, however, has recently sought to restrain such efforts while talks on the Middle East have been going on in Washington and at the United Nations.

The latest incident, which involved Faith Bloc members, began Monday when residents of a settlement of 80 families and 20 single residents, called Ofra, began creating a new enclave across the road.

In the morning, the new encampment consisted of four sparsely furnished tents, a water tank emblazoned with an Israeli flag and a gravel path abutting the road.

Arab officials from the towns of Ramallah, Al Bireh, Silwad, Beitunia, Beit Zet and Beit Zet met in the office of Mayor Ibrahim Salameh of Al Bireh and drafted a complaint to the United Nations saying the Israeli military government on the West Bank had ignored their protests. They charged that some local Arabs had been threatened with force when they confronted the Faith Bloc "expansionists."

When the group of mayors went to the scene of the new encampment, they found about 60 persons, including mothers pushing baby carriages, gathered there celebrating Simchat Torah, or the rejoicing of a long, which marks the end of a year string of Jewish holidays.

A group of Jews, chanting and singing, carried elegantly wrought scrolls of the Jewish law around the site in a lively procession as the Arab officials stood alongside the road seething with anger.

A reporter was told by a Faith Bloc member, armed with a rifle, that the land was Jordanian Army land and was not a new settlement but a continuation of Ofra, which is across the road girded by a huge barbed wire fence.

Mayor Hammud Mousa of Silwad (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S., Israel Offer A New Formula On Geneva Talks

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—A tentative formula reached by President Carter with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan for a Geneva conference is being circulated among the Arab countries for revision, U.S. officials said today.

The still-secret procedure, which would include Palestinians in a unified Arab delegation, was concluded during a six-hour negotiating session that ended after 2 a.m. Mr. Carter participated for about three hours. "It's a pretty solid basis" for opening Middle East peace talks by Christmas, a high-level official said. But he also sought to "correct the impression that we're precisely there."

The formula for Palestinian representation and other procedural problems is contained in what Mr. Dayan described as "a working paper" that he is submitting to the Israeli government and that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is discussing with the Arabs.

Changes are expected from both the Arabs and Israel before a final agreement is concluded, reporters were told. The Soviet Union, which issued a joint declaration with the United States Saturday that caused concern in Israel, will not be asked to make any "refinements."

Syrian Consultations
Mr. Vance began the consultations with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam. He expects to hear from Egypt and Jordan within a week.

Mr. Dayan, talking with reporters after the unusual negotiating session with Mr. Carter, Mr. Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, ruled out Israeli negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"And we shall not negotiate for a Palestinian state," he said.

However, there were indications that Israel had given some ground on the Palestinians who would be members of the Arab delegation. Israeli officials have said they would not "check the credentials" and that the Palestinians could be PLO sympathizers.

Mr. Carter, after a walking tour of the south Bronx with New York Mayor Abraham Beame, said: "We obviously have got a very difficult job as a negotiator and mediator in the Middle East."

Concerns Expressed
He said that he understood concerns expressed by Rep. Edward Koch, the Democratic mayoral candidate, and other supporters of Israel. Mr. Carter said Mr. Koch "expressed some of the concerns that I feel myself."

However, he said that U.S. ties to Israel are "absolutely unshakable" and that the security of Israel is vital to U.S. security.

Mr. Carter then met with Lebanese Vice-Premier Fawad Boutros. The main topic of conversation was the cease-fire worked out in southern Lebanon between the Israeli-backed Christian forces and Palestinians.

In reaching a tentative formula for Geneva with Israel, the United States reaffirmed that UN Security Council resolutions recognizing Israel's right to exist are the basis for a Geneva conference.

In a joint U.S.-Israeli statement, the two nations said that the parties to a Geneva peace conference need not accept the U.S.-Soviet statement as "a prerequisite for the reconvening and conduct" of the conference.

The statement also said that all understandings between the U.S. and Israel governments regarding peace talks "remain in force." This refers particularly to a 1975 pledge by the United States to oppose any change in the meaning of the UN resolutions.

The Palestinians, supported by the Communists Arab and Third (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Takeo Fukuda UPI

Algeria Bars Giving Back JAL Ransom

ALGERIA, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Algeria announced today that it will abide by the conditions agreed upon with Japan under which Japanese Red Army hijackers were allowed to land here Monday with their hostages and \$6 million in ransom.

[In Algeria, informed sources said today that Japanese hijackers were no longer in possession of the \$6-million ransom when they landed in Algiers, Associated Press reported.]

[The informants said that they probably got rid of it during one of their stops—Dacca, Kuwait or Damascus—but that all they had was pocket money when they arrived Monday.]

The Algerian statement, released through the government-operated news agency, indicated that Algeria was rejecting Tokyo's "hope," expressed by the Japanese government today, that Algeria would hand back the hijackers and the ransom.

"In all its action in this affair, Algeria faithfully put into action measures and modalities which were decided in common [with Japan]," the statement issued by the Algerie Presse service said.

"Algeria will not tolerate that its good faith and good will be exploited to distort its action and attack its prestige."

The statement added: "Algeria intervened in this affair only at the official demand of the Japanese government and in conditions laid down in common. This intervention was taken in a strictly humanitarian framework in order to save seriously menaced human lives."

Justice Minister Quits
TOKYO, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Justice Minister Hajime Fukuda resigned late last night in the midst of a controversy over the government's handling of the hijacking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bookkeepers Try to Balance Hijack Account

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan are studying how to enter \$6 million in ransom money paid to hijackers of a Japan Air Lines jet in its international balance of payments statements, according to press reports.

The government has not determined whether to consider the hijackers, members of the Japanese Red Army, as residents or nonresidents.

If the terrorists are considered nonresidents, the ransom money will be entered into the current account calculation. If they are determined to be residents, the sum will be entered in Japan's invisible trade account as residents' travel expenses, according to Kyodo News Service.



IN STEP—Italian Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer accompanies Yugoslav President Tito on a stroll during their two days of meetings at Karadjordjevo.

Yugoslavia Is Baffled as Wife of Tito Drops From Sight

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (WP)—For 20 years, Josip Broz was consistently by the side of Yugoslav President Tito, as wife, nurse, with child, and trusted confidant. For the last three months, he has been a nonperson, never in public, and ignored by the media.

His disappearance from public life came after President Tito's planned visit to France next month. French officials have now been told that she will not be coming.

In the last few months, there have been a number of significant changes in President Tito's private life. His chief of cabinet, Marko Milutinovic, has been named as ambassador to Pakistan and his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

New Brain Chemicals Found, Spurring Extensive Research

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The discovery of a surprising similarity between substances produced by the human brain and by the opium poppy has opened up a new realm of body chemistry, offering clues to the nature of pain, pleasure, the emotions and, perhaps, such matters as epilepsy, drug addiction and mental illness.

The discovery, which has generated a great deal of scientific research recently, was that the brain and the body's master gland, the pituitary, make their own natural substances that appear to act like morphine.

During the last two years a whole new family of such substances has been identified.

They are called endorphins, a coined word meaning "the morphine within."

Seldom has an incipient field of

biological research stirred such widespread excitement so swiftly. The newly discovered chemicals are, at once, clues and tools through which scientists hope to bring whole new vistas of brain function into focus.

"It has created as much excitement in neuroscience as any field in the last couple of decades, and there is no question about that," Dr. William Sweeney Jr., of the National Institute of Mental Health, said of the new brain chemistry research.

"I guess it's the most striking thing I've seen in most of my years of research," said Dr. Floyd Bloom, of the Salk Institute in La Jolla, Calif., of one particularly abstruse set of experiments.

Acupuncture's Effect?
The discovered chemicals have even led to a theory that could explain the observed effectiveness of acupuncture. That theory, supported by some ex-

periments at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, is that the acupuncture needles' stimulation prompts nerve cells to produce extra amounts of the natural opiate-like chemicals and thus has the same effect as an injection of pain-killers.

Similar reasoning has led to several hypotheses that lie on the borderline between philosophy and science.

Perhaps, for example, the stoic who withstands torture is simply a person endowed genetically with unusually copious production of natural pain-killers. Perhaps the person susceptible to drug addiction is one born with a natural deficit of the chemicals.

Because the chemicals appear to act in brain areas related to the emotions, the same line of conjecture suggests that derangement of this internal chemistry might be a factor in some kinds of mental illness.

Attempts have been made to test the hypotheses in ways that might benefit mental patients. Some of the results have been intriguing, but so far—no one has been unambiguously cured.

In a recent experiment, injections of one of these natural body chemicals seemed to lift the spirits and clear the minds of a few patients suffering from severe mental illness. The effects were brief but dramatic. Unfortunately, the injections did not always work, not even in repeated injections of the same patient.

"We don't know yet whether we are opening the door to a whole new universe or just a cliche," said one expert.

Imaginary Voices
In another experiment, scientists injected a drug that is known to block the effects of morphine, and thus, presumably, the body's similar chemical, to see whether this would help

mental patients whose disorder might stem from an excess of the chemical. The scientists reported that a few of their schizophrenic patients abruptly stopped hearing imaginary voices. In one patient the change was reportedly so sudden that he called out, "Hey, who turned off the voices?"

The results seemed highly promising. But when several other laboratories tried to repeat the experiment, most got negative results. Some experts now believe that the first patients stopped hearing voices simply because they had been led to expect that result.

But specialists cannot rule out the possibility that some patients may have a biochemical defect approachable by this kind of treatment, while others do not.

Such reasoning has led to efforts to measure levels of the natural opiates in the human body and to compare them with

Says Case Was Mishandled

Indian Press Accuses Rulers Of Vendetta in Gandhi Arrest

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Indian newspapers today strongly criticized the government's handling of the arrest of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, saying that it seemed like a political vendetta.

Mrs. Gandhi's unconditional release by a Delhi court yesterday had "seriously undermined the credibility of the Janata (People's Party) government in the eyes of

the public," the Times of India said. "It will find it extremely difficult to dispel the impression that it arrested the former prime minister on unsubstantiated charges."

The Statesman said that the Janata government's performance in the last six months had disillusioned many. Its action against Mrs. Gandhi "will only serve to give credence to the view that inquiries and the drama of Mrs. Gandhi's arrest are a substitute for government inaction in other more important fields."

'Clumsy Work'

The Indian Express said, "There has been clumsy work at the crossroads. No other explanation is possible for the melodrama of Mrs. Gandhi's arrest on Monday evening and her release on Tuesday morning."

"If those responsible for handling the processing of the case against her had gone about with the deliberate intention of providing Mrs. Gandhi with ammunition for her charge of political vendetta at work, they could not have gone about their work with more skill," the Express said.

The pro-Communist Patriot newspaper called the charges against her a "hastily trumped-up case," and said that it "certainly smacked of political vindictiveness."

The Patriot said that while Mrs. Gandhi erred in many ways during the last months of her internal emergency rule, she had been judged by the people for this and had accepted what happened to her and her party in the March elections as a just punishment.

"Public opinion in many parts of the country sees it thus and is once again swinging in Mrs. Gandhi's favor," it added.

In Calcutta, more than 200 supporters of Mrs. Gandhi were arrested for holding up traffic during a demonstration at which they burned an effigy of Home Minister Charan Singh and shouted anti-government slogans. Samachar News Agency reported. A court freed them later.

In Aligarh, near New Delhi, more than 100 persons were arrested for defying an order prohibiting demonstrations.

Algeria Bars Ransom Bid

(Continued from Page 1) of a Japan Air Lines jet by Japanese Red Army extremists. Mr. Fukuda, 72, was replaced today as Justice Minister by Minister Sekiyama. The former justice minister and Premier Takeo Fukuda are not related.

The former minister had announced earlier that he would resign over the decision to pay the hijackers \$6 million in ransom and release six terrorists from Japanese jails, the condition set by the hijackers to release the 151 hostages aboard the plane.

He also expressed concern today over reports that officials of the Foreign Ministry waived the right to seek extradition of the hijackers and return of the ransom money from Algeria, where the 136-hour hijacking drama ended.

Very Grave Steps

"I resigned to draw some distinctions about things," Mr. Fukuda said. "I believed my duties were completed. By resigning I wish to receive the understanding of this people that steps taken in this affair were very grave."

Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama told the Cabinet that officials of his ministry made the decision to waive claims on the hijackers and the money in order to insure safe landing of the plane in Algiers Monday. It still had 19 hostages aboard at the time.

Mr. Hatoyama, Premier Fukuda and other Cabinet officers protested that they were not consulted by the Foreign Ministry about the decision until it was too late to act.

However, the Cabinet ordered Japanese Ambassador to Algeria Hiroshi Miyazaki to convey the "hope" that the money, the five hijackers and the six released terrorists would be returned.



ROYAL RECEPTION—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands is greeted in Brussels yesterday with a hand and a bouquet before touring Common Market offices.

Suarez Calls 'Crisis' Parley Of Spanish Political Parties

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez today asked the leaders of all major political parties to join him in a two-day weekend crisis meeting to draw up an "emergency plan" for solving what he described as the "grave difficulties" facing Spain.

The Premier's invitation to the party chiefs—including Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and Communist chief Santiago Carrillo—came as the Spanish Statistical Institute announced that the annual inflation rate has passed the 30-per-cent mark. The cost of living rose 3.3 per cent in August to total 20.8 per cent for the first eight months of the year—Western Europe's highest inflation rate.

Only hours before, the labor unions released a study showing that unemployment had risen to 10 per cent in the work force of 13 million. The last government figures, relating to the month of June, had put unemployment at roughly half that figure.

In a letter to the chiefs of the political parties represented in the Cortes (parliament), Mr. Suarez said the "delicacy of the moment" and the need to consolidate Spain's democracy had made it necessary to reach agreement between the political parties on how to solve some of the nation's basic political, economic and social problems.

"I sincerely believe that it is possible to give a responsible reply to the grave difficulties which have to be solved now," Mr. Suarez said.

Mr. Suarez said the government and the political parties should draw up an "emergency plan of economic recovery and reform" and at the same time try to agree on urgent legislation that will do away "with certain aspects clearly incompatible with democracy."

Mr. Suarez also proposed that the meeting be held at his Moncloa Palace residence on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center won Spain's first free elections since 1936 on June 15, but failed to gain a parliamentary majority. Numerous politicians, including some inside the Premier's party, have urged him to form a coalition government with the leftist parties.

The deterioration of the economy has caused the worst plunge in 30 years on the Spanish stock exchange. A new low for the year was reached today when the Madrid exchange dropped 0.49 point to end trading at 65.69 points—a loss of 34.3 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, home rule for the Catalonia region was formally re-established with the publica-

tion of two royal decrees providing for the return of the Generalitat (autonomous government) which was abolished 39 years ago by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

In a new outbreak of political violence, a bomb today wrecked the offices of the Basque magazine Punto y Hora de Euzkadi Herria in Pamplona. Police said no casualties were reported.

One person was killed and 15 injured in a similar attack on the Barcelona magazine El Papus last month.

New Elements In the Brain

(Continued from Page 1) human brain and in a broad range of other animal species. This wide distribution virtually ruled out the possibility that the receptors were a chance phenomenon of no great evolutionary consequence.

But, when they were first identified, the receptors were a mystery. Why should the brains of humans and animals have evolved with "locks" whose only keys were drugs that man would later invent?

In 1975, Dr. John Hughes and Dr. Hans Kosterlitz of the University of Aberdeen in Scotland found that the body made its own chemicals to fit those receptors. During the last two years a new and complex family of these chemicals has come to light, chemicals through which the brain orchestrates important processes in the body and the body signals its needs and experiences to the brain.

The discoveries have strengthened the view that the brain, and therefore the mind of man, is a triumph of chemistry partly borrowed from many creatures spawned since the dawn of time and complex beyond any other living thing.

The first of the chemicals to be discovered were two closely related substances that have been named enkephalins, from the Greek word for head. They seem to be produced, and to act, primarily in the brain. Chemically they are small molecules, each made up of only five amino acids, the fundamental sub-units of proteins.

The endorphin family of additional chemicals, larger molecules found more recently, have been found most conspicuously in the pituitary gland which is near the base of the brain. The brain and the pituitary are in continual communication by means of many nerve and chemical messengers. Between them the two organs control virtually everything the body does.

Exerting Human-Rights Pressure U.S. Shifts Aid Policy in Nicaragua

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Oct. 5 (UPI).—In a confusing turnaround of its carrot-and-stick diplomacy in the area of human rights, the Carter administration has decided to withhold economic aid, while approving military assistance, to Nicaragua, a country accused of rights violations.

Approval of a \$12 million economic aid package for fiscal 1977 was deferred indefinitely last week by the State Department pending evidence of long-range improvement in the human-rights policies of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

At the same time, the department decided to sign a \$2.5-million military assistance agreement with Nicaragua for the same fiscal year, which ended on Friday. While the administration in the past has withheld military assistance to U.S. aid recipients accused of human-rights violations, it has continued to fund economic aid programs on grounds that they benefit the country's "neediest" persons.

An Aid First

The Nicaragua case marks the first time the opposite has happened—that military assistance has been approved and economic aid withheld.

While economic-aid programs for other countries in Latin America and Africa have been periodically held up for human-rights reasons, the Nicaraguan program, which consists of loans and grants for two projects in education and nutrition, was the only one left unsigned at the fiscal deadline.

U.S. Embassy officials in Managua are confused by the apparent contradiction over whether Washington feels the human-rights situation here is better or worse. The military assistance approval implies, not, as indicated by the economic-aid deferral, Sources here described Nicaraguan officials, who have not yet been officially informed of the decision, as unofficially "dismayed."

State Department sources in Washington said that no policy change was involved, but acknowledged that the situation could be interpreted in several different ways.

Military Pact Precedence

"It does appear, no question about it," said a well-placed source, "that the military agreement has taken precedence."

But another source close to the decisions, made by an inter-agency State Department group headed by Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher, said that "on the basis of our reasoning, we thought it was the right thing to do."

Regardless of the reasoning, the decisions are likely to bring renewed criticism from both sides of the human-rights issue in Congress and from pressure groups that the substance of

Mr. Carter's human-rights policy has yet to take shape.

At the very least, the Nicaraguan situation points out the difficulty of applying hard and fast rules to that policy.

State Department sources explain the apparent contradiction as both a function of the rules of the aid game—the difference between the ways military and economic assistance are approved—and the administration's desire to retain maximum flexibility over applying human-rights pressure in an atypical situation.

Deferral System

Bilateral economic aid projects requested for a certain fiscal year by the Agency for International Development can be deferred into the next year without necessarily killing the projects. Thus, if a project is not signed this year, it is simply added to those proposed in the future.

Military agreements, primarily in the form of cheap credit to purchase U.S.-made weapons, are irrevocably canceled if they are not signed by the fiscal deadline. Even if it signs, however, the administration still has the option of not approving individual sales and disbursements in the agreement as they are requested by the recipient country.

Both the 1977 economic and military agreements for Nicaragua were under constant administration review this year. During congressional hearings in April, the State Department testified that the administration was aware of "brutal and at times harshly repressive tactics" used

by the Nicaraguan National Guard to maintain order.

Signing of the 1977 credits, the department said, was being withheld until the human-rights situation improved. A glimmer of improvement came less than two weeks before the Sept. 30 deadline. On Sept. 18, President Somoza lifted a state of siege that had suspended civil liberties here since 1974.

While the State Department wanted to applaud the move, sources said, it didn't want to commit itself to aiding Nicaragua until there was "confirmation of a positive trend" of respect for human rights.

With little time to judge such a trend, sources said the State Department decided to sign the military agreement—allowing itself the option to refuse specific credits in the future—and to defer the economic aid—with the implicit option of approving it when such a positive rights trend was evidenced.



Gen. Anastasio Somoza

Abolition of House of Lords EEC Reform Are Labor Goals

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Britain's ruling Labor party today demanded the abolition of Parliament's House of Lords.

The vote at the party's annual conference here followed a victory for Prime Minister James Callaghan—acceptance of his proposal that Britain should seek to change the European Economic Community, not leave it.

Emotional Issue

But the issue that aroused emotion of the 1,200 delegates was the House of Lords, a body with hereditary members. The conference was held by an appeal from Lord St. Leonards, one of the party's oldest members, who called on delegates to spend their time on constitutional issues but to concentrate on preparing to win the election.

Mr. Callaghan's first in this week occurred Monday the conference backed the government's economic strategy, the continuation of a "paw restraint" and the country's total of 1.6 million jobs.

Mr. Callaghan, who has an election some time in the two years, yesterday urged party's union members to "us or sink us" and moderate wage demands.

The Common Market an economy have both caused divisions in the party. On issues the minority Liberal for Labor party action a price of their continuing a in Parliament. Without Liberals' votes, Labor government would have fallen March.

Critical Report

Today's vote on the Common Market called for a reform Common Agricultural Policy endorsed a party executive highly critical of the common impact on Britain.

But the conference also a request by the Prime Minister that the government an party executive should sit and discuss reforming the munity, rather than quit Party leaders hope that put an end to one of the divisions in the Labor movement and help it prepare to win election.

W. German Court Bars Counsel for Terrorists in Jail

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Oct. 5 (AP).—West Germany's highest court today refused applications from three jailed terrorists for a restraining order against a new law denying them access to their lawyers.

The Federal Constitutional Court ruled that the right of terrorist suspects to see their lawyers was outweighed by the potential danger of terrorism to society.

About 90 convicted or suspected terrorists are now affected by the new law, which allows authorities to deny prisoners all contact with each other or outside visitors for renewable 30-day periods in an emergency.

The measure was rushed through parliament last week and put in force on Sunday as part of tightened West German security since the industrialist leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer was kidnapped in Cologne on Sept. 5.

Ban on Plastic Bott Sought by Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Austria is to ban the plastic bottles as drink ers, the trade and industry minister, Josef Storzbacher, said.

Mr. Storzbacher said the new law, which is designed to prevent the waste of raw materials and stop pollution, will be introduced within the next



Mrs. Jovanka Broz

Tito's Wife Disappears

(Continued from Page 1) foreign affairs adviser is going to India.

The original reason given for Mrs. Broz's absence was illness. She was rumored to be undergoing medical treatment for diabetes in the Montenegrin resort of Igalo where President Tito was treated for sciatica. Another rumor said she was in Switzerland.

Privately, many senior diplomats now tend to believe that there has been some kind of private dispute between the couple.

According to a party source, President Tito's failure to take his wife to China was a clear sign that he wished to dissociate himself from her. This version has been bolstered by a number of clues.

They include the perhaps trivial case of the disappearing poodle. President Tito and his wife were often photographed together walking the two white poodles in the garden of one of their residences. Yet, on a recent provincial tour, the President was seen to be accompanied by only one poodle.

Government officials have refused to comment on the mystery. "Mrs. Broz is a private person without political influence. This is not a matter of public interest," a spokesman said today.

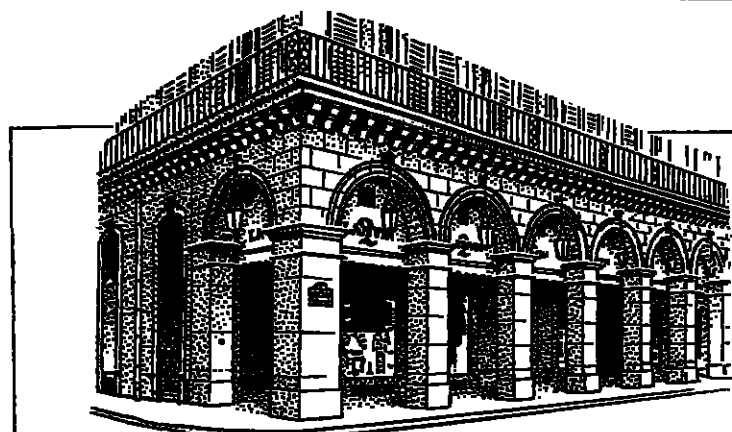
Asked whether Mrs. Broz had recently been ill, the spokesman said: "I have no information on that."

West Widens Rights Debate

(Continued from Page 1) pponents into line with the highest existing standards in Europe." The Czechoslovakian ambassador drew unintended laughter from many of the 50 to 70 respondents watching his speech on closed-circuit television when he said, "We create the best possible working conditions for journalists, issuing visas in two weeks and for sports writers in three days."

Actually, since a group of activists in Czechoslovakia published the Charter 77 human rights manifesto in January, many Western correspondents have been unable to return to Prague and others who want to go have been asked to sign pledges that they will not interview dissidents.

Charter 77 has come to symbolize the most eloquent call for human rights in the Soviet bloc.



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Uganda Vehicles Banned in Kenya

NAIROBI, Oct. 5 (AP).—Kenya yesterday reduced neighboring Uganda's external trade links by banning Ugandan vehicles from passing through the country.

The move, announced by the Ministry of Power and Communications, was in retaliation for a similar ban by Ugandan President Idi Amin last week.

Since Thursday Uganda has banned all foreign vehicles of more than 35 tons from using Ugandan roads on the grounds that they are tearing up the highways. Uganda uses road and rail links from the Kenyan port of Mombasa for vital gasoline and other heavy imports.

Polish Work Stoppage

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (AP).—Work was stopped for a few hours last week in five Silesian coal mines to protest poor food supplies, a dissident movement spokesman said today. Work was resumed after a few hours and the police did not intervene.

The New Beirut Rich: Ex-Looter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BEIRUT, Oct. 5.—A conservatively dressed middle-class Lebanese woman shopping in London recently found herself sharing the elevator at Harrod's, the department store, with a flashy and expensively dressed Middle Eastern woman.

Taking a closer look, she recognized her as a Kurdish neighbor from Kantari Street, Beirut, which was an urban battlefield during the war.

The last time the woman had seen her, she—along with much of the Kurdish community from a neighboring slum—was looting an apartment building.

That rags-to-riches story is one of thousands that were spawned by the civil war here, 18 months of conflict during which there was a complete breakdown of law and order.

Millions Plundered

The total value of stolen goods and property will never be known, partly because of the Oriental tendency to hide wealth. But it runs well into the millions of dollars, according to informed observers here.

Much of the looting was done by local gangs, such as the Kantari Street crowd to which the Kurdish woman belonged. Some were well organized—13 gangs were looted.

There were so skillfully opened that it is believed that expert Italian safecrackers were brought in for the job. The bank says it cannot estimate the loss, but observers put it at a minimum of \$8 million.

Some of the victims were more fortunate than others. One Western correspondent whose possessions were in the Beirut port when it finally closed came back months later and asked the Christian Phalange to find his belongings. To his surprise, they found some of his goods—including the top of his dining table, but not the legs.

Loot Recovered

There was the Armenian woman whose apartment was looted. She was inconceivable, even though her friends told her repeatedly that, after all, it was only furniture.

Some time later, she visited the home of some Armenian newlyweds in Aleppo, northern Syria. There she saw her furniture. Her joy was unbounded. Her embarrassed hosts, who had bought it innocently enough, offered to return it. But the woman said they could have it.

Then she went straight to a certain chair, ripped open the seat cover and pulled out a huge wad of bank notes.

The range of the looting taxed the imagination. In Kuwait, a Palestinian businessman bought his daughter a riding

horse. Someone who so identified the horse as one of the Beirut racehorses.

It was big business. There are still basement apartments around I crumpled with stolen goods be had at bargain prices.

Stolen Goods for Sale

During the civil war, was an enormous open black market north of Beirut in the inland Bekaa Valley dealt mainly in stolen cars. It offered everything kitchen equipment to build

This sort of business, of course, run by well organized syndicates on both sides of the fighting. One of the operations was running rettes and whiskey into new ports, which no had customs controls.

Just how many people came wealthy during the war will never be known. Certainly thousands. Nearly a million Lebanese, less than 4 million people left the country during the worst of the fighting rich ones to London, Paris, New York, but many more Syria.

Some shopkeepers from ravaged downtown Beirut which still lies in ruins, aged to get their stock out set up business elsewhere. In filthy roadside stands, add new chairs to Beirut's flea market.

Los Angeles Times

هكذا من النمل

Senator Reveals Report on Panama's Views

Military-Rights Issue Imperils Canal Treaties

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A report released today by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., revealed that the disclosure of a report indicating that Panama may not recognize U.S. claims to military rights to defend the canal.

The confidential State Department report, made public by Sen. Dole, said that the report was a major difficulty in U.S. and Panamanian negotiations of the treaties for the canal.

The report refers to the fact that the canal would be closed to U.S. ships in times of national emergency.

Questions are crucial to the State Department's quest for the 60 votes—two-thirds of the Senate—necessary to get the treaties approved in that divided body.

Several uncommitted votes have said they are undecided on whether they are in favor of the treaties or against them.

Senators reassured testimony last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the two U.S.

treaty negotiators, Ellsworth Barker and Sol Linowitz, said repeatedly that these rights are safeguarded by the language of the treaties.

Specifically, they said that treaty language pledging the United States and Panama "to maintain the regime of neutrality" over the canal gives Washington a permanent right of intervention if it considers the canal threatened.

They also asserted that the provisions calling for "expeditious passage" for U.S. vessels in wartime mean that American ships would "go to the head of the line." The U.S. interpretation of these provisions was fully understood by the Panamanian government, they added.

However, their testimony seems to have been contradicted by the message released by Sen. Dole. This was a cable sent to the State Department last week by Ray Gonzalez, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Panama. It reported a conversation between the embassy's political counselor and Carlos Lopez Guevara, one of the Panamanian treaty negotiators.

The cable describes Mr. Lopez Guevara as being disturbed by Mr. Vance's testimony about U.S. intervention rights and questioned the Panamanian as saying, "Intervention is simply forbidden by international law. Panama cannot agree to the right of the United States to intervene."

Mr. Lopez Guevara also is quoted in the cable as taking excep-

tion to statements by Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials that Panama's military ruler, Gen. Omar Torrijos, implicitly recognized U.S. intervention rights when he said at the treaty-signing ceremonies that the agreements could place Panama under the defense umbrella of the Pentagon.

The cable quoted Mr. Lopez Guevara as saying that U.S. officials "had made too much of Gen. Torrijos' statement." The general was stating a fact, not giving the United States any right to intervene.

On the question of what the "expeditious passage" clause means, the cable said Mr. Lopez Guevara denied that it allows U.S. ships to "go to the head of the line." He is quoted as saying that Panama tentatively had accepted the idea of preferential treatment for U.S. vessels early in the negotiations, but later had rejected it specifically in favor of the word "expeditious."

The cable concluded by warning Washington: "We are likely to be faced with increasing irritation over—and perhaps public disavowals of—our interpretations. Any assertion which seems to claim a right to intervene in Panama's domestic affairs is almost certain to be challenged here."

That referred to the fact that the treaties have extremely sensitive domestic political implications in Panama as well as in the United States. State Department officials say privately that the language of the neutrality

clause and other touchy points was deliberately left vague by both sides to protect the Torrijos regime from charges within Panama that it had surrendered too much to the United States.

However, U.S. foes of the treaties have now seized on these ambiguities and charge that the language of the pact does not spell out sufficient safeguards for vital U.S. interests. In hammering on this theme, American critics have been aided by statements of high Panamanian officials—of which Mr. Lopez Guevara's remarks are the latest example—that appear to contradict directly Mr. Vance's assurances.

U.S. Reaffirms Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The State Department said today it stands by its assertion that the proposed Panama Canal treaties give the United States the right to intervene militarily if the canal's security is threatened.

At the same time, a department spokesman said U.S. diplomats have contacted Panamanian officials "to clarify points of interpretation" on the treaties.

He said there has been no response yet but that one will be obtained before the Senate votes on the pact.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said the United States stands "thoroughly and securely" behind the interpretation we have offered Congress on the treaties' language. "We will have a responsibility to assure that the Pa-



Sen. Robert Dole

name Canal will always remain open, secure and accessible to ships of all nations," he declared.

He deplored Sen. Dole's leak of the confidential cable saying "it impairs the confidentiality of the process and the relationship."

Envoy's Car Burned

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 5 (AP).—Students burned U.S. Ambassador William Jordan's car yesterday while it was parked on the University of Panama campus.

The official car had been being used by Mr. Gonzalez, who was attending a meeting at the university. Students were holding a rally protesting the treaties when they spotted the car and attacked it.

Diamond Dealers Cautious in Moving About

3 Killings Plunge N.Y. Gem Center in Fear

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Diamond dealers were uneasy this week about going into the automatic elevators and quiet corridors of the office buildings of the diamond center, a block of West 47th Street.

They were carrying fewer gems than usual in their pockets or briefcases. They were not showing merchandise to one another in the street or exchanging large amounts of money there. They were even reluctant to count money in the narrow street between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas.

It is not, they say, that there is more crime in the stores, booths, offices and manufacturing of the diamond center; it is just that publicity about recent crimes there may attract more criminals.

One merchant, explaining the fears, said some criminals "are killing people they rob."

The new uneasiness on the block followed the discovery last week of the murder of a broker in an office there, word that another diamond dealer has been missing since August and news that a third diamond merchant was murdered last March and a fourth three years ago.

"Who Knows What...?" It is not like going into those office buildings now, said a diamond dealer who has a choice booth in a diamond center on the block. "Who knows what can happen in one of those automatic elevators—even the ones with television eyes?"

Dealers' reactions, suggestions that in the recent crimes or recently discovered ones were connected or that a gang was preying on their industry, to "talk about some kind of Mafia is nonsense," one of them said. "What we are worried about is all this publicity about these crimes. It puts the whole block under a magnifying glass. All this talk about how valuable diamonds are and how much cash is being carried will just attract criminals."

There is no more crime in the industry than in the past, they said. As far back as the 1930s, when the heart of the business was in the diamond marts downtown on the Bowery and Canal Street, dealers were being trailed to hotel rooms and robbed.

And, after World War II, when the center of the industry shifted to West 47th Street, the same type of crime continued and there were a number of cases in which diamond merchants were accosted at airports by men posing as policemen and robbed at gunpoint.

"The big difference now," one merchant said, "is that they are killing the people they rob. But this is going on in much cheaper holdups all over the city. Look at the murders in grocery stores. Look at the old people who are being killed in their apartments for a few dollars."

There was disagreement about what should be done. Most merchants seemed to believe that they should agree not to talk to newsmen. A dissenting group, however, said that telling the truth to reporters was the best way to prevent sensationalism in newspapers and on television.

On one point, most seemed agreed: Tell the police as little as possible.

That attitude has been traditional in the diamond block, and one reason is that the merchants distrust the police. They said that the police cannot be trusted to keep confidences, particularly those involving the value of stolen diamonds.

A second reason—and this

seemed more important—was that their insurance companies have told them not to talk to the police.

Finally, there is a strong feeling among diamond dealers that any information made public about a diamond merchant's operations may help a competitor. And if the information involves a crime, other criminals may improve their techniques in robbing other dealers. The diamond dealers professed not to know why the insurance companies urge them not to talk to the police.

Recovery Gambit

When they were asked if the insurance companies made private deals with diamond thieves or with fences to recover diamonds at a percentage of their value—a practice said to be common in thefts of oil paintings—they said they did not know.

Since there seemed to be general agreement on the steady increase in the cost of insurance—policy premiums, this would suggest that the number or at least the value—of diamonds stolen had increased. However, some merchants pointed out that the value of diamonds has increased steadily and remains one of the best hedges against inflation.

To suggestions that the murder of a diamond dealer in Puerto

Rico might be considered proof of a gang operation, the merchants replied that Puerto Rico has become an important center for diamond workers and that many of the diamond cutters in New York City have come from Puerto Rico.

Another group that has increased in number in the block consists of Hasidic Jews who are mainly small-scale operators and skilled workers.

The merchants' current fear has been exacerbated by the presence on the block of television crews. One veteran dealer, who refused to appear on television, said: "You have to be crazy. Every criminal in the world will see your face."

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Americans Abroad May Get U.S. Social Security Credits

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A major improvement in Social Security eligibility conditions for Americans working abroad was approved today by the House Ways and Means Committee as part of an omnibus Social Security bill.

The provision, which must obtain full House and Senate approval before it can become law, would allow the United States to obtain with foreign countries agreements freeing Americans employed by U.S. firms overseas from the requirement of paying Social Security taxes in both countries.

The second major liberalization added in such agreements is to help persons who work in the United States and a foreign country at different times but long enough to qualify for Social Security from either country.

Such persons would be permitted to combine the wages earned in both countries for years of eligibility. They might become eligible for benefits from each Social Security system proportional to their years of work in each.

The provision would apply to the American abroad and to a foreign or a U.S. citizen.

Two Facts Exist: Social Security officials said that to this effect already have been worked out with West Germany and Italy but this bill would put the provision into effect. The provision adopted today was proposed by Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill., who called the procedure "totalization."

Under the legislation, a person can "totalize" one's Social Security credits.

These U.S. officials said about 100,000 Americans are working abroad and hundreds of thousands of them would be potential beneficiaries of such agreements between the United States and foreign governments. At present, they said, 130,000 Americans get partial benefits under agreements if the enabling legislation is enacted.

Unemployed Americans

Sen. Blasts Reported: SEN. Oct. 5 (UPI).—Three daily newspapers and the government printing plant in Damascus were bombed last week, travelers from Damascus reported.

abroad, under the two agreements currently existing, are considered to have American employers. However, the agreements have enough flexibility so that those self-employed persons who have no connection with the U.S. economy, and who do not want to be under the American Social Security system, may be included in the system in their host country.

Other bilateral agreements that may stem from passage of this enabling legislation could contain different provisions.

According to the legislation, such bilateral agreements must be before Congress for 90 days before coming into force, provided they are not rejected by both houses of Congress and the President.

Thousands of immigrants in the United States who worked abroad before coming here might also benefit under the provisions by being able to combine the wages earned in their former countries and those gained in the United States.

To illustrate this, Social Security officials cited this hypothetical example: An Italian worker in Italy for eight years, then comes to the United States, where he works for seven years. He would not then have enough credits in either country to be entitled to benefits. He would need 40 quarters worked under the U.S. system and 15 years under the Italian system.

Combining Records: Under the legislation's proposal, Italy and the United States would combine his two records and he would be eligible for a proportional benefit.

In another action that could benefit Americans overseas, the committee moved today to liberalize the number of days that a retired American living abroad can work without loss of U.S. Social Security old-age benefits.

Rep. William Keetch, R-Calif., said that at present retired Americans living abroad may work seven days a month without loss of U.S. benefits. He proposed raising this to nine days in 1978 and 12 days in 1979.

The committee approved the provision by voice vote, with the understanding that it might alter the number of days or the hours requirements for determining what constitutes a day worked, before approving a final version.



Precious Print

A photograph by Philippe Halsman of Marilyn Monroe lying on a bench, lifting barbells, was sold for \$350 to an anonymous dealer in New York.

UPI.

House Unit Acts to Raise Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted 20 to 17 yesterday for payroll tax increases that will nearly triple the Social

Security tax for the highest-paid workers by 1988.

The financing plan, pushed through the committee by Democrats over the strong opposition of the committee's Republican members and some southern Democrats, raises the tax rate on employers and employees from 5.85 per cent each to 6.05 per cent each next year—an increase scheduled under current law—and to 6.45 per cent each from 1981 to 1984, 6.9 per cent by 1986 and 7.45 per cent in 1990.

It also sharply raises the maximum wage on which the tax is levied, boosting it from the current \$16,500 to \$19,900 next year, \$23,900 in 1979 and in stages to \$37,500 by 1988.

The wage-base increase applies equally to employers and employees.

To Prevent Bankruptcy

Rep. Jim Guy Tucker, D-Ark., Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill., and other sponsors of the plan said that it is needed to prevent the bankruptcy of the Social Security old-age and survivors and disability trust funds, which will run out of money in the next few years unless there is a radical strengthening of financing.

Social Security payments are exceeding income by substantial amounts because high unemployment in recent years has meant that fewer workers are paying into the fund. At the same time, there are more retirees to support in relation to the number of persons paying taxes.

"This will give us sound financing to the year 2000," said Rep. Tucker.

At present the highest amount paid by employees in Social Security taxes is \$965.25 a year—

the sum paid by a worker making \$16,500 a year or more.

By 1988, as a result of the changes in the rates and wage base, a worker making the maximum taxable amount of \$37,500 will be paying \$2,587.50 a year in Social Security taxes and his employer the same.

HEW Says 300 Of Its Employees Default on Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—More than 300 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with salaries ranging from \$5,900 to \$33,800 have defaulted on their government-guaranteed student loans, the department said today.

The department said the defaulters were spotted in a computer comparison of student loan files with HEW payroll records.

Leo Kornfeld, chief of student financial assistance, said "these employees are able to pay, and we intend to collect."

A few weeks ago the department announced that it was turning over the files of some recipients of guaranteed student loans—which it grants to a private collection agency because they failed to repay the loans.

Department spokesmen in the past have discounted the apparently high rate of default in the loan program, saying most of those who are tracked down are found to be exempt from repayment requirements because they work as teachers or in other jobs that qualify them to be excused.

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Surprise Visit to South Bronx

Carter Greeted in N.Y. Slum With Cries for Jobs, Money

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—President Carter ventured unannounced into the depths of one of New York's worst slums today and was greeted by surprised residents with demands for money and jobs.

Mr. Carter, who has been stung by criticism that he is ignoring the plight of U.S. blacks and urban poor, spent 75 minutes touring the south Bronx, a debris-strewn slum devastated by looting and burning during a city power blackout this summer.

Guarded by a heavy escort of Secret Service agents and police, Mr. Carter traveled in a bulletproof limousine through streets that looked like a battlefield. His trip had New York's morning rush-hour traffic tied in knots.

When the President started his walk in the mainly black and Puerto Rican neighborhood, Ramon Rueda, who runs a local development corporation, shook Mr. Carter's hand and said: "How you doing, Jimmy. What a surprise."

Residents stood by shouting: "Tell them we need money, send us money," and one man yelled at the President: "Give me a job, man. I need a job."

Mr. Carter's route took him

through areas blighted by the looting and burning that broke out when a power blackout plunged the entire city into darkness in July.

Mr. Carter told the mayor of New York, Abraham Beame, who accompanied him on the tour: "I particularly wanted to see how bad it is."

As he left, Mr. Carter told bystanders: "You all take care of this neighborhood."

Later, Mayor Beame said that President Carter had been impressed with some of the projects to rehabilitate the South Bronx, which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the United States, reported as high as 85 per cent.

"Something has to be done with leveling and improving the areas where they have so many burned-out buildings or abandoned buildings," he said.

The President was also accompanied on the tour by Patricia Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, who is the only black member of the Carter Cabinet.

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, denied that the tour was organized in response to criticism from black civil rights leader Vernon Jordan, who has chastised the President for visiting small towns in middle America while ignoring the poor of the big cities.

"It was not in response to anybody's criticism," Mr. Powell said. He told reporters: "I hope you'll convey to the people of



UNSCCHEDULED TOUR—President Carter listens as Patricia Harris, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, discusses conditions in blighted section of the Bronx.

New York, who were trying to get to work this morning, the apologies of the White House for the disruption that we caused to the traffic, because I'm sure there may have been considerable dismay at the streets that were blocked off at short notice."

Mr. Carter's visit to the south Bronx coincided with a presiden-

tial statement announcing that he had approved settlement of \$649 million against \$2.4 billion in claims for economic assistance under a nationwide social services program.

The state of New York is expected to receive at least \$214 million of the new settlement, the statement said.

"A substantial portion of this amount is expected to be passed through to New York City to provide significant new fiscal relief," it said.

"The administration will send the necessary legislation reflecting the agreement to Congress in the next two weeks."

Urges Cuts to Save \$10 Billion

Study Says U.S. Paperwork Costs \$100 Billion Each Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The Commission on Federal Paperwork has issued its final report and quickly terminated its two-year "fight against paperwork."

The report, which was delivered to President Carter last week, attributed overwhelming amounts of paperwork to government insensitivity and poor planning and recommended the creation of a Cabinet-level department to deal with the problem.

The report estimated the cost of federal paperwork at \$100 billion a year, based on the cost of paper, which accounts for a small part of it, and an estimate of the hours spent gathering data and distributing and filling out forms. The commission took into account the time consumed both by the federal government workers who distribute the paperwork and the business and private citizens who respond to it.

The commission, which began its work Oct. 3, 1975, offered more than 770 recommendations and said that if all the recommendations were adopted \$10 billion would be saved in the first year alone. According to the commission, federal agencies have implemented about half of them, saving \$5.5 billion.

The commission investigated various public agencies and held public hearings around the country and the staff listened to about 3,500 complaints on a toll-free telephone line.

The glut of paperwork, the commission found, imposes psychological as well as economic

hardships. The report cited the frustration of spending 35 hours to fill out a student loan application and noted the confusing complexity of tax return forms. It also cited the amounts of paperwork required of small businesses, such as a company that was obliged to fill out 8,800 reports for federal agencies in one year.

The final report boiled down the recommendations to a few general suggestions. Besides calling for the Cabinet-level department, the report suggested a simplifying of language and shortening of regulations, a freer flow of information and consultation by Congress of the paperwork brought about by the legislation it passed.

Vice-President Mondale expressed the appreciation of the Carter administration and James Callaghan Jr., acting budget director, delivered a closing address last week. The conference was attended by about 150 government officials and businessmen.

Protesting Low Prices

U.S. Farmers' Movement Aim At Dec. 14 Strike for Parity

By William Robbins

SPRINGFIELD, Colo. (NYT).—Out here near the western limits of the plains, the tractors that helped produce this year's bountiful grain harvest are at rest.

But many of them stand not in farmyards but along the highways, bearing signs warning motorists that their owners intend to stop growing this country's food supply unless they get better prices for their products. They stand in rows along roads leading to such old towns as Springfield, Wald, and Lamar, Colo.; Cimarron and Dodge City, Kan.; Pampa, Texas, and Boise City, Okla.

"This tractor strikes on Dec. 14," says a sign leaning against a big wheel in a row of farm machinery along U.S. 160 a few miles south of here. "We strike Dec. 14 for 100 per cent of parity," reads another.

A Beginning
The warnings mark the beginning of what many farmers believe will become a national movement by the Dec. 14 deadline they have set for achieving parity, or producing prices that they call a fair return for their costs of production. The movement, which they have named Agricultural America, is growing rapidly, they said, as a result of meetings like one held recently in Dodge City.

"We've reached as far north as Minnesota, as far south as Washington State, as far east as Delaware," a Colorado farmer, one of the four founders of the movement, said.

"I know you don't like the word strike," said 38-year-old Laurence Bittner. "But do you like these words any better: 'Foreclosed,' 'Farm sale'?"

Mr. Bittner described the plight of farmers and the reasons for the strike movement: the depressed prices for farmers' products, the rising costs of everything they must buy, their steadily increasing debt.

100% of Parity
"Unless we get 100 per cent of parity, we will not buy anything we don't have to have," he said. "We will not sell and next year we will not produce."

He added: "Hell, I don't need to tell you not to buy. You're not going to buy because you can't pay for what you've got now."

Parity, as farmers use the term, is the price level at which their products would bring them a return that they consider fair in relation to the goods they must buy. It is based on the relationship between prices and costs in the years 1910 to 1914, a period of relative farm prosperity.

Parity for wheat would now be about \$5 a bushel—the price of wheat at country grain elevators now is about \$2 a bushel, although the farmers will receive additional income in subsidies before the end of the year. The farmers said that the subsidies, under the new farm law, will not allow them to break even.

Price-Support Loans
Mr. Bittner said that the key part of the strike idea is a provision in the farm bill just signed by President Carter. Under that law, farmers can get price-support loans from the government and store their grain as collateral instead of selling it. The loans total, after storage costs, about \$2 a bushel.

Among about a dozen farmers interviewed after the Dodge City meeting, none opposed the strike.

President Signs 2 UN Covenants On Human Rights

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Carter signed today two UN covenants aimed at guaranteeing human rights in the world.

The President said that he would seek their ratification by Congress "at the earliest possible date."

One of the documents binds the signers to take steps toward a series of rights—the right to work, to form and join trade unions, to social security, to an adequate standard of living and to education.

The second obligates governments to guarantee their populations' rights along the lines of the US Bill of Rights—to life, liberty, thought, religion, freedom of movement and residence, legal trials and peaceful assembly.

One of the covenants, Mr. Carter said, "concerns what governments must not do," and the other deals with "what governments must do for their people."

"My hope and my belief is that the international covenants can play some role in the ultimate realization of freedom in the world," he said.

Waldheim Names Indian to Attend Rhodesian Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim named Indian Lt. Gen. Prem Chand yesterday to be his representative for military talks aimed at obtaining a cease-fire in Rhodesia's five-year-old guerrilla war.

West German Ambassador Ruediger von Weizmar, president of the Security Council for October, informed Mr. Waldheim that the Council had approved Gen. Chand as his choice for the post.

The 61-year-old Indian, who retired as commander of the UN peacekeeping force on Cyprus last December, will arrive in New York over the weekend for talks with Mr. Waldheim and other UN officials.

The Security Council asked Mr. Waldheim to appoint a representative last Thursday under the British-American plan to bring black-majority rule to Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, a government spokesman said Gen. Chand will be welcome there for talks with the white-minority regime.

Australian State Acts To End Power Strike

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The government of Victoria, Australia's second most populous state, took emergency powers today to end an eight-week strike by power plant workers.

The strike for higher pay by 2,500 maintenance staff has put 400,000 people out of work, shut factories, cost industry millions of dollars in lost production and cut electricity supplies by 50 per cent throughout the state.

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17. That trip you took last weekend.

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GE to Develop Electric Cars For City Use

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Oct. 4 (AP).—General Electric Co. has been awarded a U.S. government contract for \$5.5 million to develop experimental electric automobiles aimed at mass production, the company announced.

The contract calls for GE to deliver two four-passenger test cars to the federal Department of Energy by spring 1979. The sub-compact car to be built for city driving with a cruising speed of 60 miles an hour will be designed jointly by Chrysler Corp. and GE, company officials said yesterday.

The cars will feature a system that will permit using energy to be used to recharge the car's 18 battery and permit the cars to be in a range of 75 miles before batteries need recharging, it said.

DEATH NOTICE
Mrs. Alexandra TOSCHER, nee Peter, 84, died Oct. 3, 1977, at her residence, 1000 N. 1st St., after a long illness. She is survived by her husband, Peter, and three children: Peter, 50, and two daughters, Alexandra, 48, and Barbara, 45. The funeral will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 7, at the First Lutheran Church, 1000 N. 1st St. Burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. 1000 N. 1st St., 75006 Park.

مكتبة الأهل

A Working Nobleman

Swede's Castle Is Home, Thriving Business

By Jonathan Kandell

ADELNAS, Sweden (NYT).—With some of the highest income and property taxes in the world and a political system that is militantly egalitarian, Sweden would hardly seem a propitious country for a nobleman trying to hold on to his manor.

But Baron Johan Adelsward happens to believe that a man's castle is his home. And so he has nurtured a business largely dedicated to keeping control of a 50-room manor and the surrounding 50,000-acre estate that the Swedish crown ceded to his forefathers more than 200 years ago.

"I would not want to give the impression that the only reason for the business is to keep all this going," said the baron, with a sweep of an arm that barely encompassed the breathtaking view of the woods and lake on his property. "But we certainly could not hold on to the estate if we had not built up the other enterprises."

The Adelsward enterprises—employing 250 persons—include a dairy farm, a large lumber business and the estate itself, which runs a park on the property, rents out farms and homes, and sells electricity to 230,000 consumers in nearby communities.

The baron prides himself in keeping up with technical innovations. His lumber business—turning more than 80,000 cubic yards of wood a year from the estate forests into construction material, furniture, pulp and paper—recently installed a laser machine to sort out tree trunks by size and quality.

Tax, Labor Costs

Although the various operations have been profitable, the Adelsward family has had to make concessions to the taxes and labor costs of modern Sweden.

There are only two servants on the property—one to keep up the 50-acre lawns and gardens and the other to help clean the castle. So, most of the time, the baron, his wife and three children spend their time in seven rooms on an upper floor. Just how many rooms serve as living quarters is an annual basis for negotiations with tax officials.

Since his wife teaches linguistics at a nearby university, the baron often helps out with the housekeeping and cooks for the family on occasion. His workday begins at 7 a.m. and he drives between his businesses in a station wagon.

"Obviously we don't keep the whole castle polished all the time," said the baron as he showed a visitor around. "The house as a whole is only in full use about a total of two weeks a year." But on special occasions—like the traditional midsummer crayfish party or the October moose hunt in the estate's forests—all 50 rooms are readied and up to 25 persons can be made to feel at home for a long weekend.

Royal Guests

The guests usually include members of the royal family, other aristocrats or ranking government officials. To provide the necessary service, the baron can hire the five or six aging persons from the town who he says "still know how to handle this sort of occasion."

"Of course, I'm close to many aristocrats," the baron said. Throughout Western Europe, aristocrats have whittled away

their estates by slowly selling parcels to maintain their income levels. Others saw their properties endlessly subdivided among relatives because of inheritance laws. And many European noble families have been reduced to the role of exalted tour guides—showing visitors through their castles for much of the week in order to be able to enjoy their manors in privacy for a few days. Few aristocrats have displayed the sort of business acumen that

has been a tradition with the Adelswards. While many nobles trace their titles and estates to ancestors who distinguished themselves in battle and were rewarded by grateful kings, the original Baron Johan Adelsward received his barony here—about 150 miles southwest of Stockholm—because of the sizable foreign-exchange earnings he brought the Swedish crown through a copper mine and foundry.

Nearby Avidaberg was founded largely for the copper miners. Many of its landmark houses and buildings were constructed by the Adelsward family in the 18th century.

Stables Converted

The main hotel and restaurant used to be the stables for horses that transported the copper ingots. The "people's house," more than 200 years old, was donated by the family to the town as a community center and union headquarters. Nobody finds it strange that on May Day the unionists' red flag flutters next to the Adelsward coat of arms.

Baron Adelsward's grandfather had the foresight to realize by 1900 that copper could be produced much more cheaply in other countries. After visiting the world's fair in Paris, he decided that office furniture would be a better business in Sweden.

He founded the Fackit Company—a major world manufacturer of office equipment—which went on to replace the copper mines as the largest local employer. The family sold the company more than four decades ago. Fackit profits were used to build the present castle. Although built in

18th-century Swedish style, it dates only from 1920, replacing a smaller mansion from copper-mining days.

The baron, 40, sends his children to the local public schools. They may well be the last Adelsward generation to grow up in the castle. For one thing, inheritance laws governing the estates have been changed to eliminate primogeniture, making it more likely that aristocratic families will split their properties.

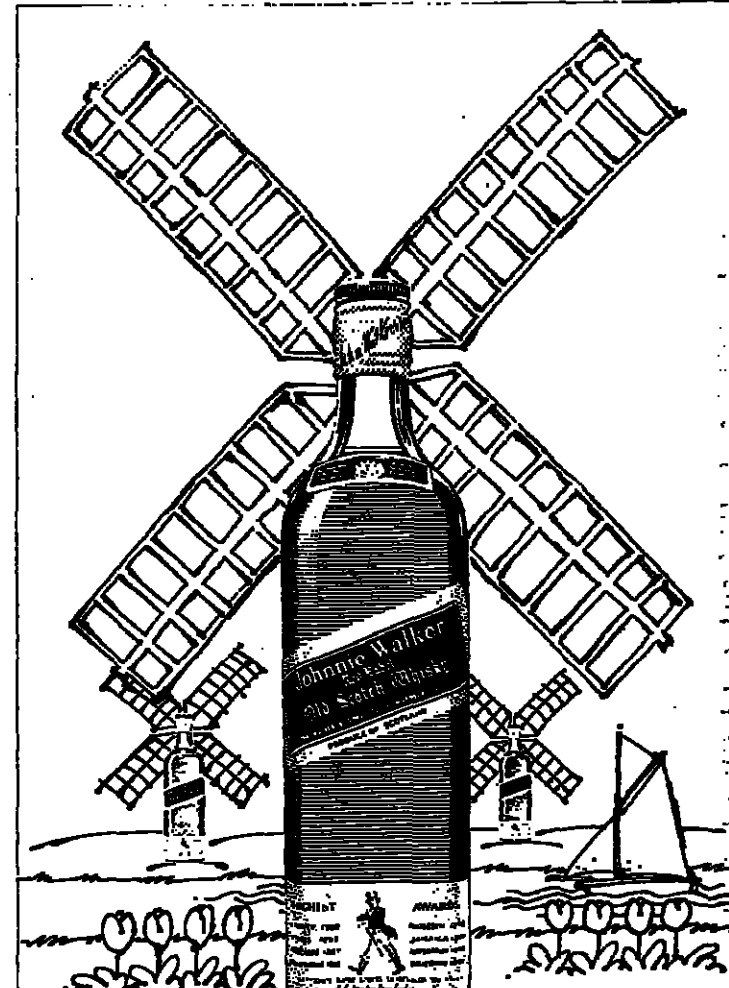
Then, also, taxes get tougher all the time, and maintenance costs keep climbing. It will cost a fortune to replace the castle's five-acre roof. Local authorities have asked the baron to connect the homes of his 320 permanent and temporary tenants to the town's central sewage system.

"If you come back in 10 years, I'll probably be showing tourists around the castle just like those English lords," Baron Adelsward said.

Anglican Prelate Sees Effect of Plea

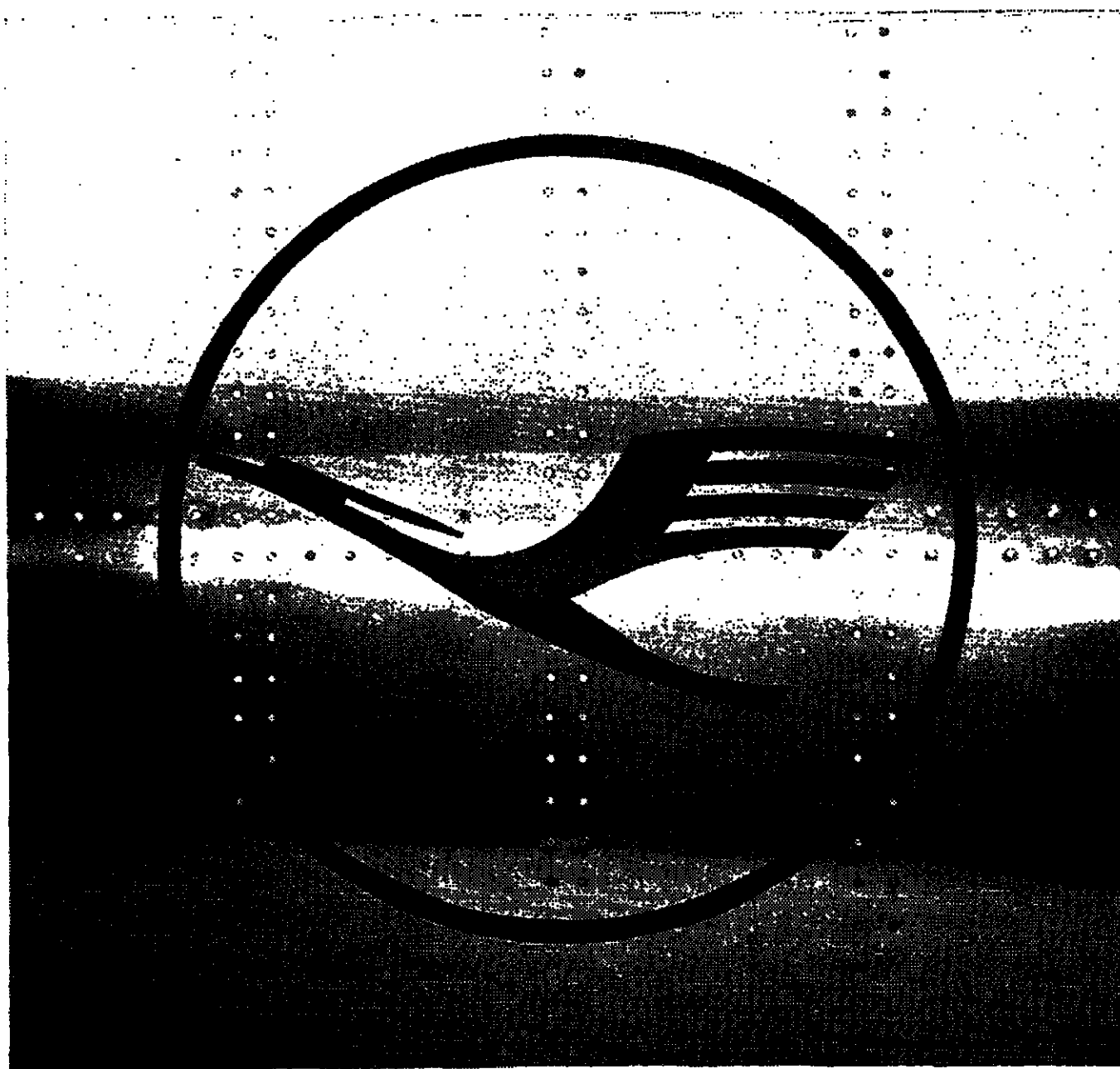
LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Archbishop of Canterbury Donald Coggan, home after a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that he believes his appeal to Soviet authorities for an end to religious persecution had some effect.

Dr. Coggan said: "The Soviet authorities are not deaf. We represented a very large group of people around the world, the Anglican communion, and I hope what we said will have some effect for human rights."



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RIGHT BRIGHTENER—A new cinder cone illuminates the Kilauea volcano near Kalagana, Hawaii.

Join Hard-Currency Elite

German Workers Seeking Part of Wages in West Marks

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A tiny team of East Berliners asked their bosses recently by sending that part of their wages be paid in hard currency as much-coveted West German marks.

They were rebuffed, but unrest in East Germany over what many consider a two-class system in a city purporting to be Communist has been growing to a point where the Communist party secretary, Erich Honecker, was said to speak up in defense of the practice of using the West German mark as a kind of currency tender.

In conflict, in which the are pitted against the have-nots, the results from the availability of high-quality goods and services only to East Germans who have West German money. As a result, most East Germans think of the West German mark as "real money" as compared with their own money, as they consider of little value.

In the last few years the East German Communists have set up

an elaborate chain of stores, called by the English-sounding name of Intershops, that sell all manner of goods, from coffee and textiles to household goods and automobiles, for West German marks. Since 1974 every East German is entitled to own up to \$300 in West German funds with no questions asked.

Mr. Honecker, in a speech last week, acknowledged that the system of Intershops was "no constant accompaniment to socialism," but he said similar hard-currency chain stores existed in other Communist countries to serve Western tourists and skim off hard currency. The difference from conditions in Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia seems to be that the East German chain stores mainly serve the East Germans, although Western travelers also use them, and those without access to West German marks feel excluded.

"A two-class system has developed here that is utterly unfair," an East Berliner complained to a visitor. "I belong to the underprivileged and cannot go to the Intershop to buy Western cosmetics or get chocolate for my children because I have no relatives in the West."

A worker involved in the factory dispute over payment in West German marks said he and his colleagues felt entitled to 20 per cent of their pay in that way because the electrical equipment they produce is sold on export markets.

"We earn hard currency for the state," he noted, "so we should have some advantage too." The urgent need for hard currency at a time when world prices have been spiraling is behind the East German drive to promote the Intershops, estimated to net hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Around the Friedrichstrasse station in East Berlin, an East-West crossing point, 12 Intershops are in full-time operation, most of them on a seven-day-a-week schedule and some open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Such stores also exist in small towns, in bigger hotels, on parking lots along superhighways and at railroad stops and camping grounds.

A woman went into an Intershop at an autobahn stop the other day, brandishing a West German 10-mark bill, about \$4, to buy coffee. "Look what I have!" she said, beaming. "My son just helped fix a West German's car and this is what he got as a tip."

Coffee, described on the package as a brand that is "first class, finest kind grown," is available at the Intershops at \$4 a pound. That is a far cry from the low-grade types available at regular East German stores for East German-mark prices ranging from \$28 to \$32 a pound.

To fight rising coffee prices the East Germans have recently introduced a mixture of coffee with an ersatz component but officials acknowledged that it was no bad it could not be processed in coffee machines. Mr. Honecker pointed out that the importing of coffee alone cost \$300 million a year. "It is not easy for us to spend that much money," he said, "and we are only able to do it through the greatest efforts to increase our exports."

José Gelbard, Peron Ex-Aide, Is Dead in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—José Gelbard, 60, a former Argentine economy minister who was recently granted political asylum in the United States, died of a stroke here today.

Mr. Gelbard, who was economy minister in the Peron cabinets from 1973 to 1974 and had lived in the United States since 1976, was blamed by some economic observers for Argentina's skyrocketing inflation and other economic troubles.

After the overthrow of President Isabel Peron in March of last year the military government stripped Mr. Gelbard of his citizenship and accused him of illegal financial dealings regarding a scandal revolving around Argentine banker David Graiver.

Mr. Gelbard denied any involvement in the Graiver scandal but the Argentine government sought his extradition from the United States.

He was granted political asylum by the United States a few days before his death.

Charlotte D. Wright

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP).—Charlotte Dorrance Wright, 65, an heiress to the Campbell Soup Co. fortune, died yesterday at her 300-acre estate in nearby Saint Davids.

9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

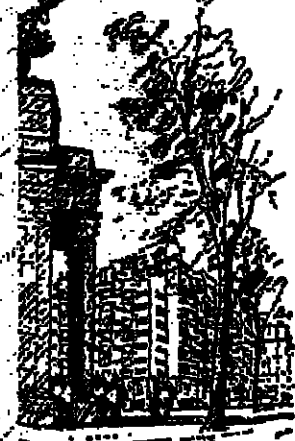
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Mr. Carter on Weaponry

Never mind all that business about man's last best hope and the rest—the UN General Assembly is a tough audience for anyone who is serious about wanting to put some restraints on armaments and the technologies that sustain and spread them. The buyers and sellers were all there Tuesday, when Mr. Carter addressed the United Nations: The nuclear haves, have-nots, wish-to-be's and maybe's. His remarks were concentrated on the urgency of controlling the great arms competition and reducing present arsenals. We thought his speech was eloquent and strong and that it stressed the right things.

* * *

The President's optimistic appraisal of the prospects for a second-stage SALT agreement, his assertion that this country would even be willing to reduce its nuclear weapons by half "on a reciprocal basis" and his statement on the use of nuclear weapons were attention-getters. But his discussion of related issues was more audacious, considering the nature of the audience. To talk about nuclear nonproliferation, the curbing of conventional arms sales and a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing is to challenge the strategies and ambitions of a very large part of the UN membership. Mr. Carter was distinctive and clear on the subject of so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosions: "My country believes that the time has come to end all explosions of nuclear devices, no matter what their claimed justification..." Only a few weeks ago, in connection with international fears that South Africa was on the verge of exploding a nuclear device, the French foreign minister made the same point bluntly—i.e., that there is no such thing as a peaceful explosion. That this view is gaining credence and being explicitly made these days is a very promising development.

It was, however, on the subject of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons that Mr. Carter spoke with the greatest intensity. He addressed some of the cynicism and confusion that surround the subject and took the trouble to try to explain why he thought it

was not too late to control the dangerous technologies or to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arsenals. Mr. Carter was speaking to an audience composed mainly of representatives of developing nations, and many of them have objected strenuously to the efforts of a small group of industrialized nuclear-supplier countries to agree among themselves on a code of restraints that will make the commerce in nuclear energy materials less risky, less likely to give the buyers of such materials the option for a bomb as part of the bargain. Nonetheless, the President insisted that this suppliers group should continue to meet until it has completed its work and fulfilled what he regards as its obligation. He spoke out for "full-scope comprehensive safeguards," which implies a measure of control of nuclear plant and fuel that many importing countries do not think they should have to put up with. And once again he made his pitch for alternatives to the plutonium fuel cycle, "alternative fuel cycles that can be managed safely on a global basis."

* * *

To be sure—and fittingly, since the setting was the United Nations—Mr. Carter was dealing only in words here. There are surely some questions about the rate at which this administration is fulfilling its stated goals concerning curbs on U.S. sales of conventional armaments abroad, and also questions concerning the President's own fortitude on the proliferation issue. In parts of his administration in the past several months there had been an appreciable slacking of the anti-proliferation effort. For that reason especially it was heartening that Mr. Carter spoke at such length and with such obvious conviction about his commitment to halt the spread of nuclear arsenals. We are thinking not just of his UN audience, but also of some of the recalcitrant folk in his own government, when we say there are times when speeches matter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Measuring Helsinki at Belgrade

A steady stream of reports will reach us over the next few months from the "Review Conference on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," which opened Tuesday in Belgrade. The purpose of Belgrade is to assess Helsinki, where the original conference culminated on Aug. 1, 1975, in a set of accords then only dimly understood. With the hindsight gained over the past two years we can digest the coming reports—though not the title of the conference—if two things are kept in mind.

* * *

First, this is a European production. The United States and the Soviet Union are only two—albeit an important two—of 35 participating nations. Second, the Belgrade meeting coincides with a period of intense engagement between the United States and Soviet Union on other issues, notably a new strategic arms pact and a Geneva conference on the Middle East. There are thus limits of both policy and prudence on the extent to which the United States should use the Belgrade proceedings to condemn the Russians for their record on human rights.

The European nature of the process that gave rise to the Helsinki accords places particular limits on U.S. action. The Conference on Security and Cooperation was the first diplomatic happening since World War II to bring together all the states of Europe—members of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact and neutrals. More than any other event, it showed that détente was a multilateral affair, not simply a matter of accords between Washington and Moscow. And it emphasized the links among military security, economic cooperation and the openness of societies—the so-called "three baskets" of Helsinki. Each enhances the others.

In the human rights area, it was the West Europeans, rather than the Americans, who pressed hardest at Helsinki to assure that the Final Act would contain explicit standards for wider human contacts and a greater

flow of information and cultural exchange against which performance might be measured. Since then, the Carter administration has taken the lead in defining human rights as an international issue of vital importance. But the West Europeans probably know better the degree to which pressing the Soviet Union and its allies helps to build a more secure Europe. The challenge to the Western delegates at Belgrade is to strike the right balance between putting Moscow in the dock and letting it off the hook—between seeking explanations and redress for specific cases of human-rights abuse, and taking so general an approach as to supply no impetus for further change.

Whether or not they foresaw the consequences, the signers at Helsinki set in motion a process by which the domestic affairs of the nations of Europe and North America became a legitimate concern to all the others. One achievement at Helsinki was the Final Act's stipulation of objectives in all three "baskets" of concern; one weakness was its failure to say anything about the rate at which progress might be expected. The delegates at Belgrade should not only seek an accounting of what has happened in the past two years but also attempt to lay down practical targets for the next review conferences, whose date they are to set.

* * *

This process of periodic review is a powerful engine for change. All over Eastern Europe, it has prompted ad hoc groups of citizens to monitor the compliance of their Communist governments. In almost every instance, governments have responded with repression, but not without distress at home and embarrassment abroad. The two are intimately related; the more embarrassment abroad, the less likely repression at home. That is what makes Helsinki so important, and why low-keyed persistence is so important at Belgrade and after.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Human Rights and Détente

To play the human rights question off against real détente has been wrong from the start. The two nuclear superpowers need a way of talking and adjusting to one another, since their own fate and that of the world depends on their doing so. And since they both have that need, it is unlikely that either of them will be diverted from any particular political move because the other

turns up its nose. Europe's mesmerized watch for the slightest unfavorable reaction from the Kremlin is a logical consequence of the way appeasement has been confused with détente in recent years. At the Belgrade talks, the danger is less that too much "moralizing" will endanger détente than that misunderstanding of what détente is really all about might undermine democracy's moral foundations.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

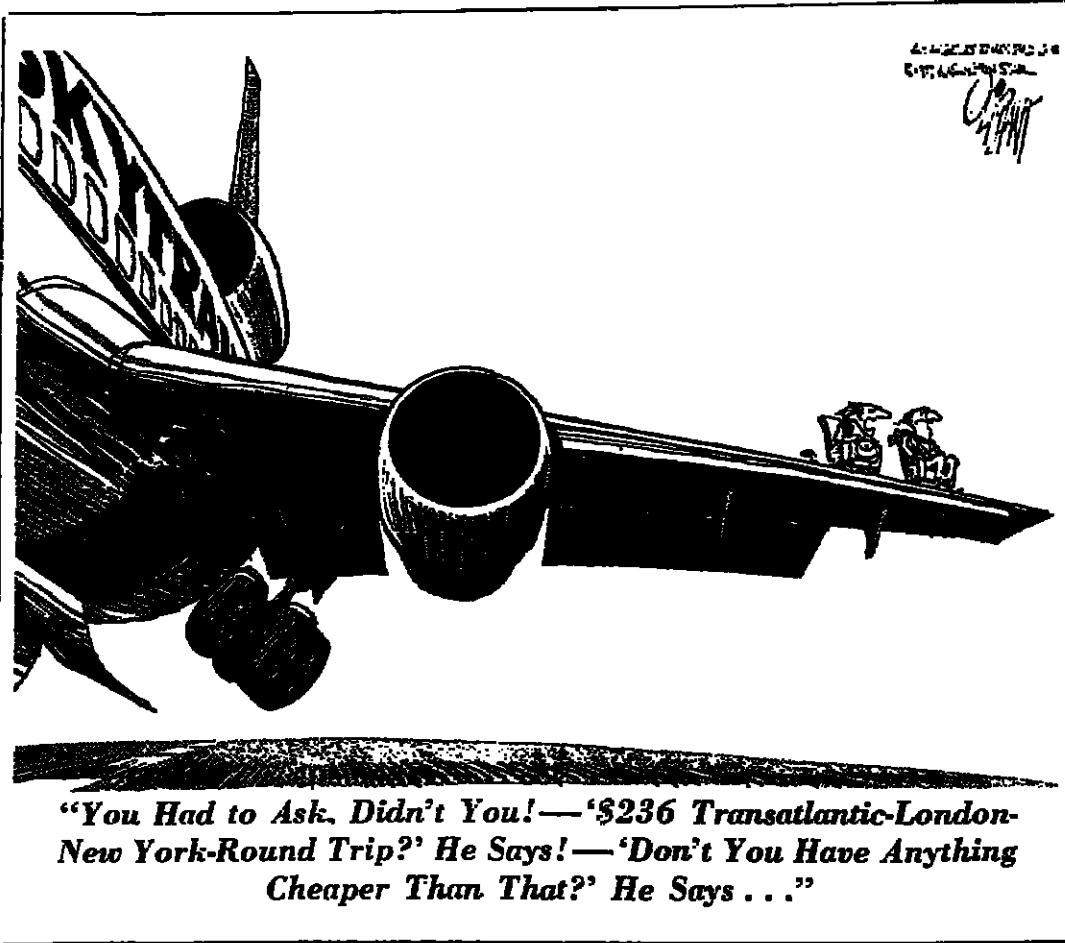
October 6, 1902

PARIS—The funeral of Emile Zola was celebrated yesterday, and passed off without incident. The crowd which turned out to witness the funeral was enormous in its proportions. The whole line of route from the church to the cemetery was crowded with people every window was packed and the roads were thronged. Anatole France made a moving speech at the grave site and Capt. Dreyfus was among the mourners.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1927

NEW YORK—Raymond Bloch, wanted by the police in an assault case, used four ways to commit suicide in the Belvedere Hotel yesterday. He wanted to make sure that his suicide plans did not go astray. To insure success, he slashed his wrists with a razor blade, drank a bottle of disinfectant, attempted to strangle himself with a handkerchief and slipped below the surface of a bathtub full of water. When found he was definitely dead.



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Moscow's One-Sided View of Rights

By Andrei D. Sakharov

MOSCOW—Two years ago, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation was signed. Its historical significance was the proclamation of an inseparable bond between international security and an open society—that is, the freedom of people to move across state borders, the free exchange of information, freedom of conscience.

Is the West prepared to defend these noble and vitally important principles? Or will it, little by little, accept the interpretation of the principles of Helsinki, and of détente as a whole, that the leaders of the Soviet Union and of Eastern Europe are trying to impose?

That the principles of Helsinki would have to be defended was clear from the very beginning. The Soviet and East European representatives have always tried to neutralize the humanitarian sections of the Helsinki accords by emphasizing the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. But the fact is that these allusions are out of place, and contradict the UN Charter and other pacts, as well as the declarations of rights in the Final Act itself, where violations of human rights, accepted international standards of civil rights, and the openness of society are concerned.

Impudent Campaign

At the same time, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries think it quite permissible to conduct their own impudent campaign against real and imagined violations of human rights in the West.

Such a one-sided understanding of détente is not limited to words (and I am only talking about human rights). Every person serving a term in the hell of present-day Gulag for his beliefs, or open profession of them—every victim of psychiatric repression for political reasons, every person refused permission to emigrate or travel abroad—represents a direct violation of the Helsinki accords.

I am referring here to persecution for religious activity, to the refusal to allow Pentecostals and Baptists, Germans and Jews, and people of other nationalities, to emigrate; to the reprisals for lawful and human activities that have been visited on hundreds of persons who are suffering for attempts to leave the country; and, especially, to the scandalous fact of repression against those attempting to gather and publish materials on the violations of the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki accords organizing groups monitoring their fulfillment or even simply belonging to such groups.

The monstrous cruelty of the sentences imposed this year on the Ukrainians Mikola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhii (given 7 and 10-year sentences, respectively, on charges of disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda) out of sight of the public and in violation of their rights to a legal defense; the arrests of Yuri F. Orlov, Aleksander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shcharansky (who formed a group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords) and many other individuals—these are not simply routine violations of the right of freedom of conscience, but a defiant act by the Soviet authorities—a test of the West's resolve to insist on the fulfillment of the principles of Helsinki.

Blackmail

To ignore this challenge would be a faint-hearted capitulation to blackmail. It is hardly necessary to add that this would probably have further negative consequences in all but isolated aspects of East-West relations, including the principal questions of international security.

I believe that Western parliaments should insist upon instructions to their delegations to the Belgrade conference on the Helsinki accords, convening today, which would make further capitulation impossible. It is necessary to insist on the rapid liberation of "refuseniks" and those arrested for expressing criticism, on a review of unjust sentences (including the Rudenko

and Tykhii sentences), on the facilitation of emigration and down travel, and on the free distribution of books, newspapers and magazines published abroad, as a condition for the conclusion of the Belgrade conference.

I particularly appeal to the U.S. Congress, and President Carter, supported by the enormous power and influence of his country, drawing on the clearly expressed will and tradition of a free people, to declare the defense of human rights in the whole world to be a fundamental moral policy of the United States.

We are going through a period of history in which decisive support of the principles of freedom of conscience, an open society, and the rights of man has become an absolute necessity. The alternative is surrender to totalitarianism, the loss of all precious freedom, and political, economic and moral degradation.

The West, its political and moral leaders, its free and decent peoples, must not allow this.

Andrei D. Sakharov, Soviet physicist and dissident leader, won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1975. This article was translated from the Russian by the Moscow bureau of The New York Times.

On the Sudden Soviet-U.S. Thaw

By Victor Zorba

WASHINGTON—We ought to have learned by now to distrust the signs of sudden improvement in relations between Washington and Moscow, of the kind that we are now seeing on all sides, but hope springs eternal. When President Carter says, as he did in his speech to the United Nations, that the United States and the Soviet Union are "within sight" of an agreement on SALT, then it is obvious that a breakthrough of the kind that eluded Henry Kissinger for two years is in the making. If it has not been made already, how was it done?

All we can see on the surface so far is a change of atmosphere, but there is every reason to believe that substantive progress has been made in the private talks held recently between Soviet and U.S. officials. The ice did not really begin to melt until Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, used his visit to the UN last month to persuade the U.S. administration that Moscow was now willing to accept the basic negotiating context proposed by Carter, which it had rejected so vehemently earlier in the year.

'Deep Cuts'

What Carter wanted to talk about was not just the limitation of strategic arms, but "deep cuts" in the arsenals maintained by both sides. What Moscow wanted first was acceptance by Carter of the limits which had been agreed with Kissinger and Ford in Vladivostok in 1974. The Soviet reaction to the "deep cuts" proposed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his visit to Moscow in March was savage—as savage as the U.S. proposals were in Moscow's view.

Pravda denounced them as a demand for "unilateral" action by the Soviet Union. It saw them as a "violation" of the Vladivostok agreement, and said that they had been dictated to the Carter administration by the military-industrial complex. For a time it seemed we were back on the brink of the cold war.

Carter's challenge to Moscow on human rights made the Kremlin suspect that the political survival of the Soviet regime, as well as its military strength, were being put in question by the new administration. In the West, many observers and even some friendly allies saw Carter's approach as a major "miscalculation" by a new, arrogant administration which had not yet learned the realities of international power, and they urged it to pull back before it was too late. But Carter, while moderating his language on human rights, was slow to make any concessions of substance.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

U.S. Policy on Israel Takes Erratic Swerve

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—It is unclear whether the Carter administration's diplomatic pressure on Israel is characterized more by recklessness or incompetence. But the latest erratic swerve of U.S. policy suggests the transformation of the United States from a reliable friend of Israel into a problem for Israel.

By collaborating with the Soviet Union, Israel's principal enemy, on a declaration of objectives for a Middle East settlement, the United States took a giant step toward trading a settlement agreeable to Israel's enemies. The United States has undermined the Geneva conference, transformed the Russians from passive to active participants in the diplomatic process, resuscitated a terrorist organization (the Palestine Liberation Organization), hardened Arab negotiating positions, and emboldened those Arabs who say negotiations are unnecessary because, eventually, Israel's friend will sell it cheap.

The most pernicious U.S.-Soviet stipulation is for "insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The world (including the administration) knows, the jubilant PLO and Arab leaders know, that is a catch phrase used invariably and until now, exclusively by Arabs who insist that the PLO must define those rights. The PLO invariably does so in terms of the extinction of Israel.

Strange Theory

President Carter, who has a strange theory of representation, says the PLO, a de facto cabal, represents a "substantial part" of the 3 million Palestinians. (Never mind that most of them are citizens of Jordan and other nations.) Now Carter has revived and legitimized the shattered PLO.

Until 1967 the PLO could attack Israel from Gaza, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. In 1967, the PLO was expelled from Gaza. In 1970, Jordan crushed the PLO. (Jordan's army includes many Palestinians, and has killed far more

PLO members than have killed by Israeli patrols.) cleared the PLO from the region in 1973 and fought PLO in Lebanon in 1976. The PLO has been losing its military base in southern Lebanon. Now the United States the Russians want to compete the PLO with a diplomatic in Geneva.

The policy of the preceding administration, though flawed, was not as obvious as this. Russians should be raced rather than catapulted into central role in the diplomatic process. The Carter administration's sudden and severe U.S. policy is completing its evisceration from the Russian reverses U.S. policy in a significant way.

It reverses the policy of dealing with Arab states without involving the Russians. It embraces proposals "national guarantees," UN troop observers, with Soviet and participation that have been rejected by Israel for many reasons, one of which is that they are not for Israel's benefit but for mischief. With the sense that is becoming the mark, the Carter administration reversed policy without any Congress.

The U.S.-Soviet declaration does not mention, and destined (and perhaps dead) to supplant, UN Resolution 242. That resolution has been the basis of the Geneva conference. Yet the United States is to be indignant about "intransigence" if Israel is more reluctant to attend a Geneva conference that can be manipulated by a reliable ally and an impudent enemy.

Having provoked a prelude storm, the administration is now claiming not to have what it was saying and the Israelis, as usual, are making differences. But the game is done.

Suppose a resolution in the U.S.-Soviet declaration introduced in the UN. The United States will have to support the PLO then. The United States might accept this as an adequate vote for PLO endorsement Resolution 242, and would negotiating with the PLO "rehabilitated" PLO would embrace U.S. and Soviet policy, and been embraced by United States, without abrogating its commitment to Israel.

Reckless

Israel's friends must ask administration this reckless incompetence, or both? A compatible with Israel's? Another question is whether administration that so collaborates with this most dangerous enemy, a nation that is among our best friends.

What can Israel do now? It should immediately cover a trillion barrels beneath Onitza, Israel having else to offer the United except friendship and values, and the United can't burn either in its B.

Letters

U.S. Taxes Abroad

Much that is wrong with the U.S. income tax system comes into sharp focus with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff's new bill for taxing overseas citizens.

In place of a fairly understandable \$15,000-income exclusion, he proposes an unwieldy arrangement with separate deductions for cost of living, education and housing.

According to the IHT, Sept. 29, "In no case can any of these special deductions exceed the amount of the allowance paid by the employer, the amount actually spent by the taxpayer, or the amount listed in the IRS tables, whichever is smallest."

How many hours will be wasted figuring out this gobbledygook? How many hours have already been wasted by the bureaucrats who are trying to impose it on us? How many dollars will it cost to check returns with all the new documentation required?

Washington already has a housing problem. No new homes can be built in many areas because the sewers and other waste disposal facilities are overburdened. Despite that, Sen. Ribicoff's bill (in much more than triplicate I am sure) should be shredded and flushed into the Potomac.

If not, there will be an aged problem in the future as the paper work engenders his proposal descends to IRS... not to mention that that will be recruited to later it.

LESTER LE
Oxford, England.

I was appalled by the IHT, Sept. 29, "Bill M. U.S. Taxpayers Abroad."

Even cursory examination Sen. Ribicoff's bill, as in your article, shows that bill is far worse than the IHT in existence which is to be effective on January 1, 1978. The Ribicoff bill is a few ineffectual sops to interests, but, if adopted, either tax the overseas who are of expense, or cost in the interest of survival, to commit tax fraud.

St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

Belching Fire.

Attendants of frigates child on cruise and rancheros will not be so to learn IHT, Sept. 29, Mexicans have "vast serves."

London.

From Flea Market to Elegance

By Hebe Dorsey

Oct. 5 (HTT).—The Flea market and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe last Sunday at the extremes of the spectrum.

First, centered around the clothes stands, offers in fashion, with young and old people doing their thing, in a cheerful and friendly atmosphere. The results may look like a designer's dream, but they are not. They are the results of a designer's dream, but they are not. They are the results of a designer's dream, but they are not.

young to very young, with girls who look in their early teens. But they have a poise and a sense of direction that many older women would envy. They also look like they are having fun.

The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe is, in contrast, a refined fashion forum where women of higher social and financial echelons have traditionally shown off their latest fall clothes. That is where you see the other side of the coin: The silk purse that has been made of a sow's ear. But it is also fashion that has been so worked over it leaves little room for imagination.

This year the pickings were slim, with the older fashion plates openly giving up and settling for conservative, any-year-will-do clothes. With a lot of British people around, a good part of the crowd came sensibly clad in tweed and trench coats. But the young, led by Princess Caroline de Monaco and Baronne David de Rothschild, gave their wholehearted support to Yves Saint Laurent.

General Universal Stores Ltd. made a profit of \$112,292 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, not \$112,292 as reported in the Oct. 4 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

A young Parisian looking for instant fashion at the Flea Market.



J.G. Barthelmy/Style.

DINING OUT IN PARIS

New Is Not Necessarily Better

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Oct. 5 (HTT).—The *gougère* (a type of cheese puff) is defined by the Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes as a "remarkable 'bauché' spurs' a beautifully savored accompaniment to the great wines of Burgundy."

With the exception of the strongly characterized *Epoisses* from the Côte d'Or, Burgundy has no outstanding cheeses. Burgundians, however, are big cheese eaters for the simple and sensible reason that nothing goes better with fine wine than good cheese.

So they developed the *gougère* from the same type of *choux* paste which usually ends up in cream puffs and *éclairs*. Its traditional form is a crown cut into six portions. However, altering the size and shape is often done to accompany its aperitifs. *Chez Michel* makes miniature *gougères* the size of walnuts. The morsels are part of an assortment that includes wrinkled black olives of Nice and a ramekin of finely chopped marinated mushrooms, spiced with coriander.

New is not necessarily better. *Chez Michel*, which opened in 1959, deserves a re-evaluation for a consistently high level of food and performance. From the start the chef has been Michel Tomassoux, who began in his uncle's restaurant. Now the restaurant (capacity 42 persons) is headed by him and his wife, Annette, who handles the nimble service.

Earthenware Cups
Without fanfare, *Chez Michel* specializes in good things. *Moules farcies en coquille* is an example. The coquilles in question are earthenware cups. This miniature marvel calls for a painstaking preparation that includes mussels, chopped almonds and pistachios, minced ham and mushrooms, parsley, ground coriander, garlic and is capped by a sautéed crouton.

The *omelette du Président* is a perfect omelette, folded over a lavish quantity of rich lobster chunks whose surface is given a controlled drizzle of *sauce Nantua*. The same lobster preparation is tucked into layers of puff paste for the *feuilleton de homard Nantua*.

The *canezon grillé Saint-Michel*, created 15 years ago, is a success-

ful simplification of some of the more highly touted duck dishes around town. Tomassoux's version is served in two courses: first the filets accompanied by cooked apples and a sauce incorporating the duck's liver, then the thighs, which have been spread with mustard before being crisply grilled.

Tomassoux is renowned for its giant dessert soufflés, flavored with Grand Marnier. The soufflé competes for honors with the puff-paste tarts topped with strawberries, wild strawberries,

raspberries or orange segments according to the season.

Gougère to be shaped into a crown.

1 cup milk
1/4 cup butter
7/8 cup flour
4 eggs
1 tablespoon heavy cream
100 grams Gruyère, finely diced, salt, pepper.
Bring milk, butter and seasonings just to the boil.
Remove from heat.
Add flour. Stir well.
Return to heat and stir vigorously one or two minutes.
Remove pan from heat. Work in eggs one at a time. Add cheese (holding back a few dice) and the cream.

Butter a cookie sheet. Spoon blobs of dough in a ring shape of small mounds. Dot surface with cheese dice and brush with beaten egg.
Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) 40 minutes to 1 hour.

Chez Michel, 10 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 10e. Tel.: 878-44-14. Closed Friday evenings and all day Saturday. Approximate price: 130 francs.

The first Festival de la Femme, devoted to crafts, cooking, beauty, fashion, literature, etc., will take place at the Palais des Congrès, Oct. 12-15, from noon until 7 p.m.

Since there is no admission fee, it will be possible to get the equivalent of a 60-franc cooking lesson from the chefs of the Ecole de la Varenne, who will demonstrate cakes and cake decorating and five dishes from the school's repertoire.

Chef Albert Jorant will demonstrate *petits fours* and a *gâteau Génois*. Chef Claude Vauguet will demonstrate artichoke bottoms, Varenne style, *piacadière* (Nice onion tart), *whiting Dugléré*, *Duchesse potatoes*, *lemon soufflé*.

The same chefs usually demonstrate every afternoon at La Varenne, 34 Rue St. Dominique, Paris 7e, when the cost is 60 francs per person.



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WINE: A Growing Eccentricity of the British

By Jon Winthrop

Oct. 5 (HTT).—A few years ago, "English" wine had some sort of joke. The men of it at first produced in Italy and then reassurance it was learned that a few army officers with no better to do had planted the vine in southern England, at was in 1967, when Knaveyards covered all of hectares. Ten years later, it looked like just one more nple of British oddity is sping the southern half of

hectares, as far north as Derby and Lincoln in England, and westward into Wales.

First of all, is today's English wine any better than it was at the start? Not much, to judge from a recent tasting of 10 English wines held by the Paris chapter of the International Wine and Food Society.

But if a minor eccentricity can become a major one, and given the determination of the British when the situation would appear hopeless, who knows?

Don't hold your breath waiting for the likes of Montrachet, but English winegrowers are now try-

ing out the Chardonnay, the vine that accounts for the great whites of Burgundy. The current varieties are Müller-Thurgau, a cross-bred vine popular in Germany, and Seyval Blanc, or Seyve-Villard 5276, a hybrid American-European variety.

These varieties were chosen because they ripen late, an important consideration for Britain, but they yield wines that are either acid (beneath a superficial sweetness), or slightly fruity, with little follow-through in taste once swallowed, or else have the "funky," unpleasant taste of hy-lyric. Not to mention the nasty smell of sulfur dioxide often used in excess to keep them stable.

Here is perhaps where the English made their first mistake: Instead of starting out with the idea of what might eventually produce a good wine in their climate, they concentrated on technical problems, in particular what grapes would ripen well that far north. That was not the approach taken by a suburban vine-

yard of Paris in Suresnes, and it had better results.

In fact, British winegrowing has a long history going back to the 3d century when Britain was a province of the Roman Empire. It lasted until Henry VIII confiscated the land of the monasteries.

This brought an end to English winegrowing for nearly half a millennium, and it had no doubt survived to the 16th century largely to furnish wine for the Catholic mass. By Henry VIII's time the British Navy was well on its way to the supremacy that came after his daughter, Elizabeth I, reigned over the destruction of the Spanish Armada. British shipping had already brought access to better stuff from France, the Rhineland and Portugal.

But instead of railway, let us wish the English the best in their attempt to renew a winegrowing tradition that lasted 1,250 years before Henry VIII (no doubt unintentionally, for he was quite a toper) put an end to it.

Japan's 'Flowery Families' Learn to Live as Commoners

By Barry Shlachter

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP).—High above the tumult of the capital, they quietly sip tea or brandy and recall the days when they were treated with respect and deference because they were of the "flowery families." Japan's aristocracy.

A 1947 reform swept away their hereditary titles and privileges and a crushing capital tax claim- ed much of their wealth, leaving the former nobility only an exclusive gentlemen's club, Kasumi Kaikan, and memories.

Although Kasumi Kaikan is modestly furnished with vinyl-covered furniture and plastic-topped dining tables, it is located on the 54th floor of a skyscraper which provides it with a splendid view of the Imperial Palace grounds below.

It would have been illegal before World War II to erect a building "looking down on the emperor," said club member Sadaaki Senda. "But a lot of things have changed these past 30 years."

Senda, once a baron and a childhood playmate of Emperor Hirohito, reminisced recently about the early postwar period when he became an ordinary Japanese who had to scrape together a living like so many others in what was then a devastated land.

Returning penniless from Manchuria, where he claims to have left behind a fortune, the former aristocrat collected garbage and hawked charcoal in the streets to provide for his family.

At one point in his new life as a commoner, Senda became a labor leader and organized a union of 5,000 night watchmen. He was working part time then as a guard at his daughter's primary school.

Now 78, the former baron still earns his living by preparing and selling box lunches which his family firm distributes at several Tokyo high schools and a television station.

Although outside he is just another face among Tokyo's indifferent millions, once inside Kasumi Kaikan he is greeted respectfully by the club staff, making him feel once more like one of a select few.

In at least one respect he is. To join, one must be the eldest son of a former noble family or a close relative of Emperor Hirohito. Immediate members of the imperial family were the only ones legally permitted to retain their titles after the war but they seldom visit the club.

Members of the prewar peerage

are now generally sprinkled through Japanese society, some practicing law, teaching school, serving overseas as diplomats or newspaper correspondents or sitting behind desks at manufacturing firms.

They wield little political influence. Only two serve in parliament and they do not publicize their origins. Their place in high society has been taken over by top bankers and executives of the mammoth industrial empires, those responsible for Japan's postwar economic miracle.

When the old aristocrats get together at Kasumi Kaikan, more often than not they lament their sharp drop in status, said Mrs. Miko Sakai, 51, a former countess. "But many of their wives are happy about the change."

The prewar nobility, known as "kazoku," literally "flowery families," had fewer privileges than their European counterparts, she said.

What Mrs. Sakai did was open the first nightclub after Japan's surrender. Calling it the Cosmopolitan Club, she set it up in a large room of her home, staffed it with her three servants and had her younger brother's band, the Swing Swallows, provide the dance music.

Mrs. Sakai's husband had no marketable skill, having lived a life of leisure before the war and wanted to deliver himself as a human torpedo during the war. The war ended before he could sacrifice his life, she said.

Later she landed a job teaching etiquette at the local YWCA. Her classes were well received and soon she became a radio and newspaper commentator on taste and manners.

Established as an authority, Mrs. Sakai has written 25 books on related subjects. One, "The Book to Read to Become the Complete Bride," has sold over 400,000 copies.

Her husband, the former Count Sakai, for a time imported pedigree dogs, which he sold to greed dogs, he said, and Japan's new rich, she said, and he now runs a small shop selling women's apparel.

Mrs. Sakai, who says she's embarrassed when people address her as countess, as they did last year during a trip to France, is preparing to write her first novel.

"I was impressed by Margaret Mitchell's 'Gone With the Wind' and I hope to tell a similar story, set in Japan," she said. "I see myself as being something like Scarlett O'Hara who lost her world in a war."

"But there's a difference," she added. "I have no regrets."



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The Gathering Forces of Protectionism

Japan Group Hits Out At Critics of Its Exports

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Electronic Industries Association of Japan said today the Zenith Radio Corp.'s decision to lay off about 5,600 American workers was the result of poor management rather than competition from imported televisions.

The argument used by Zenith that foreign competition forced the cutbacks in U.S. operations is a "clever device" but Zenith's layoffs and sluggish business results are the result of "outdated management concepts used over a number of years," the association said.

"It is very clear that it is a failure of management," the group which represents the Japanese television industry said. Zenith has tried to obscure this failure by blaming foreign competition, it said.

"Whenever Zenith faces competition from Japan it charges that Japan has produced its television sets at below cost and marketed them unfairly in the U.S. market, but this isn't true," the association said.

In the overseas markets. This is the area to look for proper remedies."

The ambassador, who was in Cleveland to address a business group, said he hoped the U.S. steel industry's problems could be solved from a purely economic standpoint, without getting bogged down in politics.

"The right remedy for an industry faced with import competition is to become more competitive," the ambassador said.

"There is no such thing as a government subsidy in Japan for the steel companies," Mr. Togo said. "Each company operates on its own in the free market system in an open economy."

Exports Rise

In Tokyo, the government announced today that Japanese certified exports in September rose by 13.6 per cent from a year earlier and by 6.9 per cent from the prior month of August to total \$7,052 billion.

The September annual growth rate of 13.6 per cent followed a revised 21.6 per cent year-to-year increase in August, when certified exports totaled a revised \$7,052 billion.

Certified exports indicate export trends over the next few weeks.

Japan to Stay Competitive With Yen at 260

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Japan will retain its export competitiveness for major export products despite the higher value of the yen, Daiwa Securities Co. said today in a survey.

The securities house said that of 100 major export items, 36 products will remain competitive in world markets if the yen holds at around 260 to the dollar.

These 36 products, including autos, cameras and desktop calculators, represent 68.4 per cent of the total export value of the 100 items in the survey.

The survey covered major manufacturers of the 100 export products. All are listed on the major Japanese stock exchanges.

The survey found that makers of half the products, including textiles, steel, polyvinyl chloride, plywood, dyestuffs, aluminum ingots and synthetic rubber, expect serious trouble with a 260-yen rate for the dollar.

Carter Urged to Study Plan to Aid Steel Firms

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The chairman of the House Ways and Means tax subcommittee asked President Carter yesterday to consider a seven-point program including negotiated import quotas and a series of stable tax breaks to help the steel industry.

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, said the actions were needed to stimulate expansion of steel-making capacity and bring the industry back to health. He asserted the package would be "better for" the economy than a \$15-billion to \$20-billion general tax cut.

Mr. Vanik's proposals, outlined in a letter to Mr. Carter, also include faster action on industry anti-dumping cases, a stretch-out of current anti-pollution requirements, an easing of anti-trust laws, and a promise not to review last year's quota agreement on specialty steel.

There was no immediate reaction from the White House. A special administration task force under Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, is studying the steel question and trying to put together an administration proposal.

persuade European, Japanese and other steel makers to limit their exports here voluntarily to a combined 18 per cent of the total U.S. market, divided equally among each of the three sectors. The agreements would be accompanied by an anti-inflation provision that would automatically raise the level of imports allowed by another 10 to 15 per cent for two years whenever U.S. steel makers raised their prices "inordinately." That word was not defined.

White House Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Special trade representative Robert Strauss said today he would chair a meeting to discuss the steel industry's problems at the White House Oct. 12.

Mr. Strauss said the meeting would be attended by top steel executives, labor leaders, congressmen and top government officials. President Carter would probably attend part of the meeting.

N.Y. Prices Drop Sharply

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Stock prices were sharply lower today, extending yesterday's slide amid concern about rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 4 1/2 points to 837.33 and the S&P 500 index fell 1 1/2 points to 280.12.

Volume totaled 18.3 million shares compared with 20.85 million yesterday.

Losses of the past two sessions have about wiped out the market's gains of the three previous sessions. While signs of an improving economic outlook assisted the earlier gain, brokers said, a continuing rise in interest rates helped bring the advance. The Federal Reserve Board has been steadily tightening monetary policy to hold back rapid expansion of the money supply.

Wells Fargo raised its prime rate to 7 1/2 from the prevailing 7 1/4 per cent yesterday. While other major banks have not yet followed the move, Citibank's prime rate formula is expected to call for a similar increase Friday.

Continued weakness in American Telephone stock was seen as another factor contributing to the setback. Earlier this week an appeals court suggested the company might not be entitled to its long-distance monopoly. A.T. & T.'s stock fell 3/4 to 61 3/8.



executive director Ulf Lantke, left, greets James Schlesinger, center, and Her-Salsman, permanent U.S. delegate at the OECD, at start of Paris energy talks.

Aide Says U.S. Will Pass Energy Laws

U.S. Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Secretary James Schlesinger today answered criticism of the political will in the States to carry out President Carter's national energy program.

There is a certain concern in the United States and abroad that the political will in the States to carry out President Carter's national energy program is not as strong as it should be.

Schlesinger assured the U.S. and abroad that the political will in the States to carry out President Carter's national energy program is not as strong as it should be.

U.S. Money Growth Rate to Be Increased

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—President Carter's chief economic adviser told the Detroit Club yesterday that the U.S. money supply will be increased to 10 per cent a year.

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if the United States does not control its imports the entire Western world will be in trouble, conference sources said.

He pointed out to the meeting that this year's oil imports were expected to approach overall Common Market imports of about 480 million tons, and that total U.S. consumption is about as high as Saudi Arabia's production, sources said.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the energy program, which has been far more widely and enthusiastically welcomed outside the United States, had three main objectives: To reduce the rate of energy growth below 2 per cent a year, to curtail oil imports from a prospective 16 million barrels a day to less than 6 million, and to reduce gasoline consumption by 10 per cent.

The U.S. official said the Carter administration fully endorsed the IEA's new objective for crude oil imports of 26 million barrels a day by 1985, down from the previous target of 32 million.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that this objective will be highly dependent on the realization of the U.S. program.

"Unless we are able to force consumption (in the United States) down to a level that requires less than 6 million barrels a day, quite obviously the 26-million-barrel goal will not be achieved," he said.

The ministers approved a series of recommendations and guidelines designed to achieve their objectives which will be formally announced tomorrow.

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Costs Cited

Recent U.S. government statistics show that Japanese labor costs are the same as in Britain, France and Italy or higher, the statement said. Japan's international competitiveness is maintained by better technology and automation, it said.

The association added that Zenith would have done better to adopt Japanese technology to increase production capacity.

The association also said it would recommend that the Japanese government change the agreement with the United States on restricting television exports to the United States if there is a marked increase in exports from Taiwan or Mexico, where Zenith is shifting its operations.

Japan agreed to limit exports of color television sets to the United States to about 1.75 million sets a year starting in July, after shipping a record 2.9 million sets in 1976.

Charge Rebutted

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, Japanese ambassador Fumihiko Togo said charges that Japanese steel companies are dumping their products in the United States are incorrect.

He said the Japanese steel industry "is very unhappy with your [U.S.] laws." He said it was the intention of the Japanese steel industry to "conduct its export trade with due consideration to the conditions prevailing

Exporters Agree on System To Boost World Sugar Price

GENEVA, Oct. 5 (AP).—The exporting countries represented at the 72-nation sugar conference agreed today to limit their future exports by 15 per cent to boost the sagging world market price.

The agreement, conference sources explained, allows negotiations between the sugar exporting and importing countries on the remaining issues of a future sugar trade agreement to be concluded quickly.

Although the details still have to be settled—and a treaty drafted—the two sides are virtually agreed on the elements of the prospective sugar price stabilization accord.

It would provide for a system of sugar export quotas and world sugar stocks of 25 million tons to protect a price range of 11 to 21 U.S. cents a pound.

The stock would sell in periods of sugar shortage, buy when supplies exceed demand, and if that does not suffice to protect the minimum price, exporters would reduce their supplies to the world market.

The world market price, which has wildly fluctuated during the past 15 years, has now fallen to a five-year record low of 7 cents, underlining the need for exporting countries to make sure effective export reductions are written into the accord.

They now agreed that for the first two years of the new sugar treaty they will be entitled to cut their exports by as much as 15 per cent to force the price back above the 11-cent minimum rate.

They also agreed that if that is not enough, they may cut their exports another 2.5 per cent, and envisage further reductions if that too should not help.

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No Contagion Found in Wall Street's Slump

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The long up in the U.S. stock market is forcing investors to take a fresh look at their own markets. When they do, they generally find them moving along different paths for local reasons, with little influence for good or ill from Wall Street.

It is not that foreigners ignore the New York Stock Exchange; pedestrians passing brokerage offices abroad often find the test Dow Jones industrial averages prominently displayed, and foreigners were net buyers of \$1.24 billion of U.S. stocks in the first half, according to Federal Reserve figures.

But as a Paris broker puts it, "The French market isn't under direct impact of the bad news coming from New York. The United States, of course, is the world's leading power and Frenchmen watch carefully events there. But there is no longer the past anxiety about a bad business slump in the United States, and Paris is buoyed up by good French political news."

On the Paris Bourse, that news is the disarray among the Socialists and Communists, who are no longer considered certain shoo-ins in the national elections next March. With less worry about a leftist regime wracking the French economy with nationalizations and inflation, it is the domestic political factor that has been causing stock prices to slip.

For most of this year, the mounting euphoria about North Sea oil revenue has had prices on London's stock exchange

moving up ebulliently. And when dips have taken place, analysts have not attributed them to the traditional factor of taking their psychological lead from America, but to such domestic negatives as strikes and fear that the government will not be able to keep wages in check.

Foreigners are shying away from the U.S. market lately, Ken Mathewson-Gerr, president of Geneva's Capital International S.A. finds. But he traces this largely to foreign fears that the dollar will go down further in foreign exchange markets, both because of the massive U.S. trade deficits and the feeling that the Treasury wants a cheaper dollar to spur exports. A common view in Switzerland, he says, is that "if you go into the U.S. market, you're bound to lose on the exchange rate" when eventually converting dollar proceeds back into costlier francs.

Similarly, predicts a senior analyst at Tokyo's Daiwa Securities Co., "Japanese investors won't return to the U.S. market in a substantial way for the time being because there is uncertainty about the yen's future" as well as about U.S. market trends. There is surplus money for investment in the Tokyo market because businesses have been hesitant about capital spending, and the resultant Tokyo bullishness appears more important than New York's bearishness, other analysts say.

Italy's markets have been moving independently much longer, a Milan analyst says. "The New York market falls and then goes back up, but here we've been

going down since 1962," he states. Not constantly, of course, but the recent pickup is not attributed to any sea-saw effect with New York. Rather, it is such local factors as a pending measure to ease dividend taxation and planning for a market overhaul to attract more small, private investors, said to be quietly backed even by Communist leaders.

When foreigners have funds that they hesitate to risk in the declining U.S. market, they do not necessarily invest in their home stock markets, brokers say. Despite sometimes being swindled in U.S. land deals, real estate is still "the most solid investment" for Frenchmen, says a Paris broker.

For investment managers in Hong Kong, who handle much money from Southeast Asia's Chinese communities, the attractive alternatives to New York are the Tokyo stock market, Sanyo, and Hong Kong bank accounts and property. Volume in the Hong Kong stock market itself is "paltry," says an American broker there.

Not are many Americans disgruntled about the Wall Street to be switching their money into foreign stocks, a sampling of brokers abroad indicates. A "fairly impressive" amount of U.S. money is moving into London, but to buy high-yielding government bonds rather than corporate stocks, a source says. Some Americans are taking flight into the French market, but considering that the Italian lire is inherently weaker than the dollar, an Italian executive cautions that to plunge into the Milan market would be "very crazy."

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Denmark Posts Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Denmark posted a 1.7-billion-kroner deficit on its balance of trade for August, the government said in a provisional report.

The accelerating retreat from free trade by the world's leading commercial power could gravely undermine hopes for increased world trade as a means of generating a healthy climate for global economic recovery.

One-Third of All Trade

The Common Market accounts for about one-third of all world commerce. Its tough new trade policy affects developing countries as well as the leading industrialized nations.

EEC officials point to other trading powers in the Western world and claim that the community is doing no more than matching the efforts of Japan and the United States to preserve jobs threatened by efficient foreign production.

By 1982, when Britain and France, EEC countries have grown alarmed over the sharp rise in unemployment and clamored for a quick remedy by closing the door to foreign imports. Even West Germany, an ardent backer of free market capitalism, now favors some trade controls.

The month ago, the Common Market claimed that 500,000 jobs had been lost in the European textile industry since 1974 and asked for an immediate freeze on imports of most clothing items from developing nations. The request provoked the collapse of the 50-member multilateral agreement and signaled the new era of restrictive EEC trade policy.

The rigid EEC line on trade derives, in large part, from soaring labor costs and a dwindling competitive advantage on world markets. The declining value of the dollar has exacerbated Europe's commercial troubles.

However, European experts harbor mixed feelings about the dollar's low rate, since it means that EEC countries can minimize their steep oil import bills.

The Root of Evil

Increasingly, EEC officials are looking at the dollar as the root of commercial evil. The Common Market has often castigated Japan for running up huge trade surpluses, but it remained directly subdued when the United States built up even larger surpluses than the Japanese in its overall exchanges with EEC countries.

Common Market specialists are adamant about refusing to give in to American demands for more open trading arrange-

ments in agricultural goods. They argue that the United States earned a surplus exceeding \$2 billion in farm trade alone with EEC countries last year.

A major part of the EEC plan for industrial recovery involves further compromising of free trade. EEC industry commissioner Etienne Davignon wants to "restructure" European steel and shipbuilding firms into tight cartels that can bear the brunt of world competition.

That plan could be endangered if the United States proceeds to act on an anti-dumping complaint by U.S. Steel Corp. against social production costs—the time in recent history that the industry has won a "dumping" case.

Industry Complaints

Robert Strauss, the President's special trade negotiator, has been encouraging steel makers to file such charges in lieu of seeking protectionist measures, but the industry has complained that the procedure is too long and unwieldy.

The Vanik proposal on imports urges immediate negotiations to

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS **Olivetti International S.A.**

US \$15,000,000 5 1/2 %

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US \$833,000—Redemption date November 15th 1977

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

3	1078	2873	2843	5832	6232	3367	10412	11124	12022	12603	15505	14278
4	1153	2622	2877	5826	6550	3388	10420	11140	12032	12605	15512	14335
5	1157	2628	2887	5837	6567	3403	10428	11148	12038	12608	15519	14338
6	1158	2630	2888	5838	6568	3404	10429	11149	12039	12609	15520	14339
7	1159	2631	2889	5839	6569	3405	10430	11150	12040	12610	15521	14340
8	1160	2632	2890	5840	6570	3406	10431	11151	12041	12611	15522	14341
9	1161	2633	2891	5841	6571	3407	10432	11152	12042	12612	15523	14342
1	1162	2634	2892	5842	6572	3408	10433	11153	12043	12613	15524	14343
2	1163	2635	2893	5843	6573	3409	10434	11154	12044	12614	15525	14344
3	1164	2636	2894	5844	6574	3410	10435	11155	12045	12615	15526	14345
4	1165	2637	2895	5845	6575	3411	10436	11156	12046	12616	15527	14346
5	1166	2638	2896	5846	6576	3412	10437	11157	12047	12617	15528	14347
6	1167	2639	2897	5847	6577	3413	10438	11158	12048	12618	15529	14348
7	1168	2640	2898	5848	6578	3414	10439	11159	12049	12619	15530	14349
8	1169	2641	2899	5849	6579	3415	10440	11160	12050	12620	15531	14350
9	1170	2642	2900	5850	6580	3416	10441	11161	12051	12621	15532	14351
1	1171	2643	2901	5851	6581	3417	10442	11162	12052	12622	15533	14352
2	1172	2644	2902	5852	6582	3418	10443	11163	12053	12623	15534	14353
3	1173	2645	2903	5853	6583	3419	10444	11164	12054	12624	15535	14354
4	1174	2646	2904	5854	6584	3420	10445	11165	12055	12625	15536	14355
5	1175	2647	2905	5855	6585	3421	10446	11166	12056	12626	15537	14356
6	1176	2648	2906	5856	6586	3422	10447	11167	12057	12627	15538	14357
7	1177	2649	2907	5857	6587	3423	10448	11168	12058	12628	15539	14358
8	1178	2650	2908	5858	6588	3424	10449	11169	12059	12629	15540	14359
9	1179	2651	2909	5859	6589	3425	10450	11170	12060	12630	15541	14360
1	1180	2652	2910	5860	6590	3426	10451	11171	12061	12631	15542	14361
2	1181	2653	2911	5861	6591	3427	10452	11172	12062	12632	15543	14362
3	1182	2654	2912	5862	6592	3428	10453	11173	12063	12633	15544	14363
4	1183	2655	2913	5863	6593	3429	10454	11174	12064	12634	15545	14364
5	1184	2656	2914	5864	6594	3430	10455	11175	12065	12635	15546	14365
6	1185	2657	2915	5865	6595	3431	10456	11176	12066	12636	15547	14366
7	1186	2658	2916	5866	6596	3432	10457	11177	12067	12637	15548	14367
8	1187	2659	2917	5867	6597	3433	10458	11178	12068	12638	15549	14368
9	1188	2660	2918	5868	6598	3434	10459	11179	12069	12639	15550	14369
1	1189	2661	2919	5869	6599	3435	10460	11180	12070	12640	15551	14370
2	1190	2662	2920	5870	6600	3436	10461	11181	12071	12641	15552	14371
3	1191	2663	2921	5871	6601	3437	10462	11182	12072	12642	15553	14372
4	1192	2664	2922	5872	6602	3438	10463	11183	12073	12643	15554	14373
5	1193	2665	2923	5873	6603	3439	10464	11184	12074	12644	15555	14374
6	1194	2666	2924	5874	6604	3440	10465	11185	12075	12645	15556	14375
7	1195	2667	2925	5875	6605	3441	10466	11186	12076	12646	15557	14376
8	1196	2668	2926	5876	6606	3442	10467	11187	12077	12647	15558	14377
9	1197	2669	2927	5877	6607	3443	10468	11188	12078	12648	15559	14378
1	1198	2670	2928	5878	6608	3444	10469	11189	12079	12649	15560	14379
2	1199	2671	2929	5879	6609	3445	10470	11190	12080	12650	15561	14380
3	1200	2672	2930	5880	6610	3446	10471	11191	12081	12651	15562	14381
4	1201	2673	2931	5881	6611	3447	10472	11192	12082	12652	15563	14382
5	1202	2674	2932	5882	6612	3448	10473	11193	12083	12653	15564	14383
6	1203	2675	2933	5883	6613	3449	10474	11194	12084	12654	15565	14384
7	1204	2676	2934	5884	6614	3450	10475	11195	12085	12655	15566	14385
8	1205	2677	2935	5885	6615	3451	10476	11196	12086	12656	15567	14386
9	1206	2678	2936	5886	6616	3452	10477	11197	12087	12657	15568	14387
1	1207	2679	2937	5887	6617	3453	10478	11198	12088	12658	15569	14388
2	1208	2680	2938	5888	6618	3454	10479	11199	12089	12659	15570	14389
3	1209	2681	2939	5889	6619	3455	10480	11200	12090	12660	15571	14390
4	1210	2682	2940	5890	6620	3456	10481	11201	12091	12661	15572	14391
5	1211	2683	2941	5891	6621	3457	10482	11202	12092	12662	15573	14392
6	1212	2684	2942	5892	6622	3458	10483	11203	12093	12663	15574	14393
7	1213	2685	2943	5893	6623	3459	10484	11204	12094	12664	15575	14394
8	1214	2686	2944	5894	6624	3460	10485	11205	12095	12665	15576	14395
9	1215	2687	2945	5895	6625	3461	10486	11206	12096	12666	15577	14396
1	1216	2688	2946	5896	6626	3462	10487	11207	12097	12667	15578	14397
2	1217	2689	2947	5897	6627	3463	10488	11208	12098	12668	15579	14398
3	1218	2690	2948	5898	6628	3464	10489	11209	12099	12669	15580	14399
4	1219	2691	2949	5899	6629	3465	10490	11210	12100	12670	15581	14400
5	1220	2692	2950	5900	6630	3466	10491	11211	12101	12671	15582	14401
6	1221	2693	2951	5901	6631	3467	10492	11212	12102	12672	15583	14402
7	1222	2694	2952	5902	6632	3468	10493	11213	12103	12673	15584	14403
8	1223	2695	2953	5903	6633	3469	10494	11214	12104	12674	15585	14404
9	1224	2696	2954	5904	6634	3470	10495	11215	12105	12675	15586	14405
1	1225	2697	2955	5905	6635	3471	10496	11216	12106	12676	15587	14406
2	1226	2698	2956	5906	6636	3472	10497	11217	12107	12677	15588	14407
3	1227	2699	2957	5907	6637	3473	10498	11218	12108	12678	15589	14408
4	1228	2700	2958	5908	6638	3474	10499	11219	12109	12679	15590	14409
5	1229	2701	2959	5909	6639	3475	10500	11220	12110	12680	15591	14410
6	1230	2702	2960	5910	6640	3476	10501	11221	12111	12681	15592	14411
7	1231	2703	2961	5911	6641	3477	10502	11222	12112	12682	15593	14412
8	1232	2704	2962	5912	6642	3478	10503	11223	12113	12683	15594	14413
9	1233	2705	2963	5913	6643	3479	10504	11224	12114	12684	15595	14414
1	1234	2706	2964	5914	6644	3480	10505	11225	12115	12685	15596	14415
2	1235	2707	2965	5915	6645	3481	10506	11226	12116	12686	15597	14416
3	1236	2708	2966	5916	6646	3482	10507	11227	12117	12687	15598	14417
4	1237	2709	2967	5917	6647	3483	10508	11228	12118	12688	15599	14418
5	1238	2710	2968	5918	6648	3484	10509	11229	12119	12689	15600	14419
6	1239	2711	2969	5919	6649	3485	10510	11230	12120	12690	15601	14420
7	1240	2712	2970	5920	6650	3486	10511	11231	12121	12691	15602	14421
8	1241	2713	2971	5921	6651	3487	10512	11232	12122	12692	15603	14422
9	1242	2714	2972	5922	6652	3488	10513	11233	12123	12693	15604	14423
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2	1244	2716	2974	5924	6654	3490	10515	11235	12125	12695	15606	14425
3	1245	2717	2975	5925	6655	3491	10516	11236	12126	12696	15607	14426
4	1246	2718	2976	5926	6656	3492	10517	11237	12127	12697	15608	14427
5	1247	2719	2977	5927	6657	3493	10518	11238	12128	12698	15609	14428
6	1248	2720	2978	5928	6658	3494	10519	11239	12129	12699	15610	14429
7	1249	2721	2979	5929	6659	3495	10520	11240	12130	12700	15611	14430
8	1250	2722	2980	5930	6660	3496	10521	11241	12131	12701	15612	14431
9	1251	2723	2981	5931	6661	3497	10522	11242	12132	12702	15613	14432
1	1252	2724	2982	5932	6662	3498	10523	11243	12133	12703	15614	14433
2	1253	2725	2983	5933	6663	3499	10524	11244	12134	12704	15615	14434
3	1254	2726	2984	5934	6664	3500	10525	11245	12135	12705	15	

ACROSS		46 So-so	21 Gainsay
1 Practice "mind over platter"	48 Rent	23 Old cars	
5 Will of God	49 Distant	25 Captain	
10 Used up	50 Penn and Union	Brassbound's creator	
14 Wave: Fr.	54 A city of Judah	26 Translucent	
15 Toward the left, at sea	55 What novices don't know	precious stone	
16 Affirmatives, in Arles	57 Theater curtain	27 Hawaiian goose	
17 Port in Algeria	58 Pictorial mansion	28 Conform	
18 Texas word for 5 Down	59 Uneven	29 Knight's partner	
19 Cancel a change on a galley	60 Crusader Korbut	30 Agora adjunct	
20 Corrective	61 Wapitis	34 Natterjack	
22 Hellas	62 Baltic natives	36 Verse than which there is no worse	
24 Stew ingredient	63 Remainder	37 Lloyd Douglas's "The —"	
25 Less opaque	DOWN		
26 Edgy	1 Portal	38 Polish —, outlet to the Baltic	
30 Showy flower	2 Regarding	40 Peaky insect	
31 Ever handles	3 Dutch cheese	41 Talk casually	
32 Calif. time	4 Flat	43 Fragrances	
33 Dill	5 Cowboy gear	44 Affirm	
36 Limned	6 Narcotic	45 Festers	
38 Roman statesman	7 Intention	46 Mountain ridge	
39 Lease	8 Fragment for fido	47 Corrupt	
40 "The — Earth"	9 Kind of fern or moss	50 Give, as a handicap	
41 Breakfast beverage	10 Hide-and- —	51 Wreath on a knight's helmet	
42 Be suspended dangerously	11 Astronaut's milieu	52 Wooden pins	
	12 Nephew's sister	53 Tiff	
	13 Perfume ingredient	56 School of mines topic	

ALGAEVA	18	66	Clear	MADRID	34	73	Overcast
AMSTERDAM <td>14</td> <td>77</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MIAMI<td>57</td><td>81</td><td>Clear</td></td>	14	77	Overcast	MIAMI <td>57</td> <td>81</td> <td>Clear</td>	57	81	Clear
ANKARA <td>21</td> <td>79</td> <td>Unavailable</td> <td>MILWAUKEE<td>50</td><td>69</td><td>Foggy</td></td>	21	79	Unavailable	MILWAUKEE <td>50</td> <td>69</td> <td>Foggy</td>	50	69	Foggy
ANTWERP <td>21</td> <td>79</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>11</td><td>82</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	21	79	Overcast	MONTREAL <td>11</td> <td>82</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	11	82	Cloudy
BRISTOL <td>25</td> <td>81</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>MOSCOW<td>5</td><td>41</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	25	81	Clear	MOSCOW <td>5</td> <td>41</td> <td>Overcast</td>	5	41	Overcast
BELGRADE <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>MUNICH<td>20</td><td>79</td><td>Clear</td></td>	21	76	Clear	MUNICH <td>20</td> <td>79</td> <td>Clear</td>	20	79	Clear
BOMBAY <td>16</td> <td>82</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>NEW YORK<td>31</td><td>70</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	16	82	Cloudy	NEW YORK <td>31</td> <td>70</td> <td>Overcast</td>	31	70	Overcast
BREUSSEL <td>17</td> <td>67</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>NICE<td>19</td><td>67</td><td>Rain</td></td>	17	67	Overcast	NICE <td>19</td> <td>67</td> <td>Rain</td>	19	67	Rain
BUCHAREST <td>17</td> <td>62</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>OSLO<td>13</td><td>23</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	17	62	Clear	OSLO <td>13</td> <td>23</td> <td>Overcast</td>	13	23	Overcast
BUDAPEST <td>16</td> <td>75</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>PARIS<td>12</td><td>73</td><td>Rain</td></td>	16	75	Clear	PARIS <td>12</td> <td>73</td> <td>Rain</td>	12	73	Rain
CARACAS <td>23</td> <td>73</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>3</td><td>—</td><td>Unavailable</td></td>	23	73	Clear	PRAGUE <td>3</td> <td>—</td> <td>Unavailable</td>	3	—	Unavailable
COLOMBO <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ROME<td>3</td><td>70</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	14	57	Cloudy	ROME <td>3</td> <td>70</td> <td>Overcast</td>	3	70	Overcast
COSTA MESA, CALIF. <td>11</td> <td>82</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>SAN FRANCISCO<td>15</td><td>70</td><td>Foggy</td></td>	11	82	Clear	SAN FRANCISCO <td>15</td> <td>70</td> <td>Foggy</td>	15	70	Foggy
DUBLIN <td>11</td> <td>83</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>STOCKHOLM<td>11</td><td>23</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	11	83	Clear	STOCKHOLM <td>11</td> <td>23</td> <td>Overcast</td>	11	23	Overcast
EDINBURGH <td>11</td> <td>84</td> <td>Rainy<td>TEHRAN<td>32</td><td>90</td><td>Clear</td></td></td>	11	84	Rainy <td>TEHRAN<td>32</td><td>90</td><td>Clear</td></td>	TEHRAN <td>32</td> <td>90</td> <td>Clear</td>	32	90	Clear
FLORANCE <td>24</td> <td>78</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TRIPOLI<td>29</td><td>84</td><td>Clear</td></td>	24	78	Cloudy	TRIPOLI <td>29</td> <td>84</td> <td>Clear</td>	29	84	Clear
GENEVA <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>TUNIS<td>29</td><td>84</td><td>Clear</td></td>	21	76	Rain	TUNIS <td>29</td> <td>84</td> <td>Clear</td>	29	84	Clear
GUAYAMA <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>VICTORIA<td>18</td><td>64</td><td>Clear</td></td>	21	76	Clear	VICTORIA <td>18</td> <td>64</td> <td>Clear</td>	18	64	Clear
HONGKONG <td>8</td> <td>43</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>WARRINGTON<td>7</td><td>54</td><td>Rain</td></td>	8	43	Overcast	WARRINGTON <td>7</td> <td>54</td> <td>Rain</td>	7	54	Rain
HOUSTON <td>16</td> <td>75</td> <td>Unavailable</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>12</td><td>83</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	16	75	Unavailable	WASHINGTON <td>12</td> <td>83</td> <td>Sunny</td>	12	83	Sunny
LAS PALMAS <td>23</td> <td>75</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ZURICH<td>19</td><td>66</td><td>Clear</td></td>	23	75	Cloudy	ZURICH <td>19</td> <td>66</td> <td>Clear</td>	19	66	Clear
LONDON <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	21	76	Cloudy				
LYONS <td>21</td> <td>76</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	21	76	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>Sunny</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	17	63	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada and 170 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

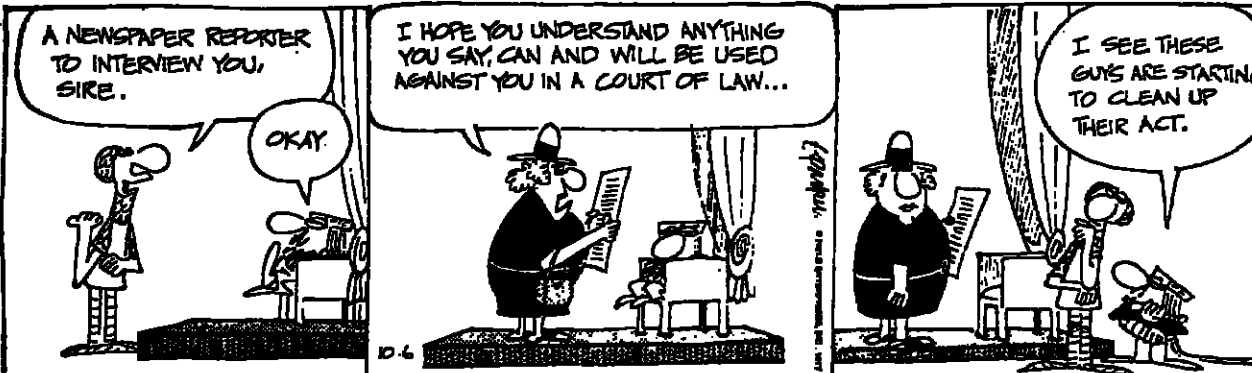
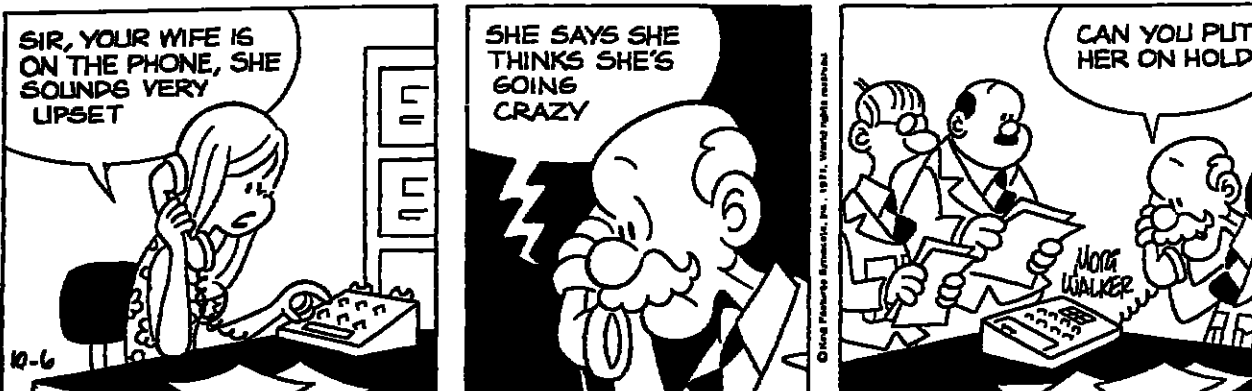
HERE'S ONE FROM THE BIBLE...

WHAT WERE THE LAST WORDS UTTERED BY LOT'S WIFE?

"THE HECK WITH YOUR FANATICAL BELIEFS, I'M GOING TO TAKE ONE LAST LOOK!"

TRIVIA TEST

TRIVIA TEST



NUDOM

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FARCT

CLOTUC

MODDEO

10-6

WHAT A FAULTY HEATING SYSTEM MIGHT PROVIDE YOU WITH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BROOK JUDGE MIDDAY EMPIRE
Answer: How to remind him to do his daily exercises — "JOG" HIS MEMORY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
 & Printed in Great Britain"

A black and white line drawing of a man and a woman in bed. The man is sitting up, looking at a small clock on a bedside table. The woman is lying down, looking at the man. A small bird is perched on the wall above the man's head. The drawing is signed '10-6 Kate Greenaway' in the bottom left corner.

* DON'T GET UP FOR A WHILE YET...
...AN' WHERE'S THE GLUE? *

By Edward Jay Epstein. Putnam's. 352 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

It seems that when Richard and all the little Nixons sat down in the White House in January, 1969, to figure out how to stop crime in time for the 1972 re-election campaign, they had to be reminded by Attorney General Mitchell to hold their rhetorical horses. The federal government, Mitchell pointed out, simply lacks the powers or the jurisdiction to do much about the kinds of crime—homicide, assault, mugging, robbery and burglary—that worried most Americans.

This was a major inconvenience. And so it became necessary to invent the Great Heroin War in order to have something for the government to declare war on.

For a war on heroin involving half a dozen agencies of the federal government to make sense, certain assumptions had to be true. These assumptions included: (1) Addicts were responsible for most street crime, to feed their escalating (2) drug addiction. (3) Addicts' needs were increasing dramatically. (4) Stop heroin traffic, and the statistics on crime would look a lot better. (4) Anything was permissible—breaking and entering, wiretapping, Internal Revenue Service harassment, messing up American foreign policy, even assassinations. (5) It could be even argued the cause would be even more urgent.

None of these assumptions was true. Addicts are responsible for only a small fraction of street crime. Addiction was actually decreasing in the late 1960's. When heroin is unavailable, addicts switch to some other drugs; criminal business goes on as usual. And the laws of the United States weren't made to be broken by presidents because of

slon) and "News From Now on" television coverage. Vietnam war—is writing a an attempted coup d'état. He scribes, in flabbergasting of a White House that ough create a national police force with the kind of legal powers borrowed from government agencies, serving the will of the president, from checks and balances of gressional oversight.

It worked like this: Wh because of scruples or slimp protect their bureaucratic s the FBI, CIA, Treasury, ment, Customs and the Bureau Narcotics and Dangerous l weren't cooperating with the on administration as the ac astration thought they should administration decides conceals drug procurement; cy condoning of opiate s, ganged from all of these ments and reporting to ' House staff. Such an agn sort of metastasized Pl would police whatever delin cy annoyed the president.

It is not, perhaps, sur that many of the people in in the United States—Egil Krogh Jr., E. Howard G. Gordon Liddy, Robert s and John Dean—were al plicated in the Watergate b and cover-up, and the n the office of Daniel Ell psychiatrist. What is sur is that they might have a away with everything if t rious threatened bureau hadn't leaked the variou, sworn secrets to the pres. " was the name of Deep most of them government ployees. Watergate was pei but the elephant choked or deant.

campain promises.

Nevertheless, the war went forward, to exactly no effect. It ranged from IRS audits of suspected traffickers, thereby freeing their assets and making possible "jeopardy judgments" without a trial, to the "no-knock" nighttime invasions of the homes of innocent citizens in Collisville, Ill. It obliged Turkey to stop planting poppies, thus opening up the market for India's and Southeast Asia's opium. It even employed NASA's spy to smell out enemy "labs" in France. Listen:

"Dr. Pire worked out the anticipated wind plumes and the frequency of the fumes. Then, in 1971, the sniffer, concealed in a brand-new Volkswagen camper with a snorkel mounted on its roof, rolled into Marseilles. An American agent drove this not entirely inconspicuous sniffer through the streets, while another agent inside charted all the beep signals on a street map. Unfortunately, the signals given out by the acetic acid being sought were indistinguishable from the odor of

Expletive tells all: The manipulation of the news organization create a climate of fear drugs; the manipulation of same organizations to make Watergate would be under the bureaucratic bloodletting disastrous methadone program Operation Intercept; how J. Hoover went about blacking presidents; and—of extra importance—how he went about gathering his information and arriving at his conclusions. Every source is a every speculation labeled as every deduction documented.

For Epstein is writing in two books. One is for scientists and concerned citizens. The other is for journalists: those of us who want to understand journalism—sources, inferences, special pleading, line pressure, using and used. There are 73 pages of appended to "Agency of and they are just as com as the rest of this necessary book.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass

—By Alan Tru

The auction shown needs some explanation. North-South were using the Blue Club popularized by the Italian world champions in the 60s. One no-trump followed by two spades simply showed a balanced hand with 16-17 high-card points.

The two-club response showed 8-11 points, and asked the opener to clarify his hand, which might have consisted of 13-15 points with clubs the only suit.

Two natural bids completed the auction, and West had a lead problem. He knew that North held five spades and South a doubleton, so that suit offered no prospects. He had to lead a three-card suit in the hope of finding his partner with length, and this might seem a guess.

But there was one slight clue: North might hold a second suit of diamonds or clubs, but he could hardly hold hearts for he would have attempted to locate a major-suit fit in that department. So West led a low heart, and that proved best.

East won with the heart king and returned the five, his original fourth-best. West captured the jack with the ace and played his nine. East dropped the seven, concealing his three, and South took the trick without due consideration.

By allowing the nine to win, he would have left himself in complete control, but he was suffering from the delusion that each

defender held four hearts would not be necessary to up the queen. From his West's lead was more likely from four cards than the East had played exactly as too, held four cards.

The right way to handle club suit in this position take two finesses, and South played that way he East in a position to cash more heart tricks for down

If he had known the
of the cards, South could
survived his error in the
suit. He could have led
club ace, finessed in diamonds
and taken his diamond
before playing more clubs
would then have been un-
prevent dummy's clubs from
ing, but that would not
been a sensible way to play.

NORTH
▲ Q9642
6
○ 4
▲ AJ7653
WEST
▲ K1073

♠ A82 ♣ K
 ♠ 865 ♣ Q
 ♠ Q82 ♣ K

 SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AJ
 ♣ QJ84
 ♠ AKJ3
 ♠ 1094
 Neither side was vulnerable.

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♠
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

هذا من اجل

Phillies Defeat Dodgers, 7-5, With 2 Runs in Ninth Inning

By Leonard Koppeit

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Neither Tommy John nor Steve Carlton, the great left-handers who were expected to stage a pitching duel, was around at the finish or involved in the decision last night as the Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-5, in the first game of the three-off-five playoff for the National League pennant.

John was knocked out within five innings as a two-run homer by Greg Luzinski and a two-run single by Dave Johnson gave the Phillies a 4-0 lead. All those runs were unearned because the innings involved, the first and fifth, were kept alive by errors by Bill Russell.

In the ninth, however, the Phillies scored two runs on three singles and a walk by Elias Sosa, the fourth Dodger pitcher, and Tug McGraw, the third Philadelphia pitcher, closed out the victory by getting three ground outs.

Thus the Phillies gained an enormous advantage, even if not quite in the way they had foreseen. The second game, here tonight, will pit Jim Lonborg against Don Sutton, the most experienced of the Dodger pitchers, but the remaining games, as many as necessary, will be played in Philadelphia starting Friday.

Secrets Are Right

Philadelphia scouting reports noted that Dodger infielders were prone to making inaccurate throws occasionally, and exactly that weakness led to a 2-0 Philadelphia lead in the first inning. Mike McGraw greeted John with a line single to right, but was wiped out in a double play on Larry Bowa's grounder to Russell at short. But when Mike Schmidt's throw was high and wide to the inside of first base, and Steve Garvey's attempt to make a sweeping tag as he caught the ball missed Schmidt, that gave Luzinski a chance to bat, and he hit a one-ball, two-strike pitch over the center-field fence for a two-run homer.

Another error by Russell in the fifth opened the door to more Philadelphia runs and took John out of the game. Having no characteristic trouble with his control, John hit Carlton with a pitch to open the inning. McGraw's tap back to the mound got a force at second, and a brilliant stab by Davey Lopes of a sharp grounder by Bowa made it possible for him to throw to second and force McGraw—but Russell, catching the ball, missed stepping on second by several inches, and both runners were safe.

Schmidt's bounce to Cey provided the second out with a force at third, but Luzinski walked on four straight pitches and Johnson lined a two-run single to center. Mike Garman relieved with the score 4-0 and fanned Jerry Martin.

The Dodgers scored in their half of the fifth, but had to settle for cutting the margin to 4-1. Lee Lacy, batting for Garman with one out, singled and moved to second on a balk as Carlton tried to pick him off. Lopes delivered the run with a single to right-center and took second on the throw, but Russell and Reggie Smith grounded to short, and Charlie Hough, the knuckleballer, came in to pitch the sixth.

Single by Pitcher Carlton got the run right back. McGraw singled, was sacrificed to second and scored on Carlton's single to right, so it was 5-1 into the bottom of the sixth.

In the seventh, the Dodgers got something going. Jerry Grote, pinch hitting, walked with one out and Lopes singled. Russell forced Grote at third, but Smith got a full-count walk and Cey, after fouling off three pitches with the count 3-1, smacked a grand slam into the left-field bleachers, tying the game at 5-5.

Garvey's single, his third hit, finished Carlton and brought Gene Garber to the mound. Garvey stole second, but Dusty Baker struck out, and Sosa became the Dodger pitcher in the eighth.

Sosa got through the eighth and retired Richie Hebner, pinch-hitting and leading off the ninth. But McGraw grounded a single through the right side, Bowa lined one over Lopes and Schmidt lined one over Russell, scoring the run and sending Bowa to third.

When Sosa committed a balk by not coming to first without throwing, and without first stepping off the rubber, Bowa was waved home for the final score, 7-5.

Fingers Honored

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Rollie Fingers of the San Diego Padres received a sterling silver fireman's cap before the opening of the National League championship series in Los Angeles last night as winner of the league's top-reliever competition for 1977.

The 31-year-old right-hander's 35 saves were the most in the major leagues since John Hiller's 38 for Detroit in 1973.

Fingers was runner-up for the award in the American League last year with Oakland. He became a free agent and signed a five-year contract with San Diego.

Line Score

In Playoff

Philadelphia 7, Los Angeles 5.
Phillies: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-12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